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VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 125. FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DREYFUS DECREE DUE ON MAY 20.

Court of Cassation Will Be Ready to Announce Its Decision on Date Mentioned.

DOSSIER IS ASKED FOR.

Member of Chamber of Deputies Demands Secret Testimony of the Minister of War.

NEW TREATY WITH ENGLAND

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, May 4.—It is practically admitted in official circles the Court of Cassation will make public its decree in the Dreyfus case on Saturday, May 20.

The rumor Premier Dupuy desires the annulment of the process under which Dreyfus is confined on Devil's Island, thus giving him his freedom without the publicity of the revelation sure to be made in a new trial, is contradicted by M. Lebret, the Minister of Justice, who declares tonight the government will not interfere. It will leave the Court of Cassation free to act without suggestion. M. Lebret asserts, in fact, the cabinet can do nothing but submit to whatever judgment the court decrees. The ministry, he asserts, inherited the question of revision of the Dreyfus case from the Brisson Cabinet, and is, therefore, powerless in the premises. M. Lebret indignantly denied the Cabinet was intriguing for or against Dreyfus.

Demands Secret Document.

The Dreyfus affair figured in the discussion in Parliament today in spite of the understanding arrived at on Tuesday that the government was to reply to no interpellations on the subject until after the court had made public its decree.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Viviana asked the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, for the missing documents in the Dreyfus dossier, notably the testimony of Decrion, the notes of Du Paty de Clam, consisting of the observations of Dreyfus during his imprisonment after his degredation, but before his departure for Guayana.

In the latter document is said to exist the phrase, written by Du Paty de Clam, "Dreyfus, the hardened criminal, never has made an avowal in contradiction of the statements made by officers who pretended to have heard Dreyfus make confession of his guilt."

Freycinet Evades the Issue.

M. de Freycinet, replying to M. Viviana, declared the letter referred to was vague and unsatisfactory. He said everything that should be was in the hands of the Court of Cassation. M. de Freycinet further asserted positively all documents in the case received from the preceding Minister of War were intact. Nothing, he said, had been removed from the dossier.

The fact is, I learn from a source of sure authority, M. de Freycinet did not want to reply to Deputy Viviana, because he never had said the documents were written by Du Paty de Clam, General Mercier having destroyed the original document sent direct to him from the penitentiary on Devil's Island.

Some Missing Testimony.

The following is the substance of other important missing documents obtained from responsible quarters. The testimony of Decrion, the police agent, who declares he was employed by the Commissaire of Police, M. Tomps, for service in the Intelligence Bureau of the War office. Decrion declares later he was personally employed by Lieutenant Colonel Henry. When the latter wanted him he made appointments in various cafés. Decrion was constantly employed as a spy by Lieutenant Colonel Henry.

From May to July, 1898, Decrion was employed as a spy on M. Hadamer, the father-in-law of Dreyfus. He presented himself as a jewelry peddler, gained access to the Hadamer home, and thus kept Lieutenant Colonel Henry posted.

Decrion was also charged by Henry to secure specimens of the handwriting of Senator Scheurer-Kestner, and followed him about. On the same mission Joseph Reinach succeeded, owing to the help of the servants in the Scheurer-Kestner mansion. He also intercepted a number of Picquart's letters, thanks to the complicity of the postman. Decrion was even charged by Lieutenant Colonel Henry to write false letters signed Scheurer-Kestner in order to compromise the latter.

Friends of Picquart Active.

The Ligue Français, organized "in defense of the rights of man and citizen," has issued a formal protest against what it indicates is the illegal imprisonment of Colonel Picquart.

Making Friends for the Army.

In an endeavor to change the sentiment in regard to the army and to strengthen the ties existing between the army and the people the Minister of War has issued a circular to the directors of hospitals and other public and private institutions offering the services of the regimental bands for concerts as often as requested.

Investigating Plague Stories.

The séance at the Academy of Medicine devoted to an investigation of the reported cases of the plague alleged to have been discovered in one or two of the great department stores, and resulting from imports brought in bales of Oriental goods, the results of the investigation have not yet been made public.

Agreement Over the Niger.

The Chamber of Deputies today named a commission to examine the Franco-British agreement over the boundaries of the French territories in upper West Africa and the subsequent declarations of both governments in regard to spheres of influence in that region. A majority of the members belong to the present Chamber are favorable to the convention, as well as to the agreement with Great Britain over the Nile territories in Central Africa.

Mass for Charity Bazaar Victims.

Mass was celebrated today in all the fashionable churches, it being the anniversary of the great charity bazaar fire on May 4, 1897.

Effect on the French People.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, May 4.—Following Constans' course in the Boulanger episode the Minister of the Interior, M. Dupuy, has just obtained confidential reports from prefects throughout France regarding the condition of public opinion on the Dreyfus evidence and the possible course of the Court of Cassation and the government.

The weight of the reports is that extreme partisans on both sides remain unmoved, but that the latest portions of the evidence have much impressed the large and influential body of opinion, which previously inclined toward the staff and expected it would prove its case against Dreyfus.

Men of this way of thinking have from the first been open-minded and honest. As Lieutenant Colonel Henry's suicide persuaded them to reopen the Dreyfus case, so later evidence inclines them to a retrial before another court-martial.

The same body of opinion is still more convinced of the need of a thorough reform of the general staff and the retirement, if not punishment, of officers that blundered and intrigued in the Dreyfus affair.

The temper which these reports indicate prevails also in the Chambers, though the Moderates are less strong there than outside. M. Dupuy is shaping his course accordingly, and there is excellent reason to believe that two or three weeks hence M. Ballot de Beaupre's report from the Court of Cassation will recommend revision and retrial, that the court, perhaps by a narrow majority, will approve it, and that all this will be done with the approval and cooperation of the government.

M. de Freycinet, furthermore, is preparing a plan of reorganization of the general staff, especially of the intelligence department. Influential members of the military party, especially Generals unsmirched by Dreyfus intrigues, are meantime urging the government, for the sake of the whole army, to punish the culprits as lightly and quietly as possible, and M. Dupuy, with characteristic opportunism, is nursing a scheme by which such mild action, with the rehabilitation of both Dreyfus and Picquart, may square both sides.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PROGRAM.

Agitation Caused by the Kaiser's Demands Reported from All Parts of the Fatherland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, May 4.—The agitation caused by the determination of the German government to demand of the Reichstag the passage of the new naval increase bill has stirred Germany.

Heated discussions in the press and on the rostrum are reported from all over the Fatherland and the agitation has assumed such alarming proportions that the government has been forced to announce that all the details of the naval plans will be made public in a few days.

The Sueddeutsche Correspondenz, the official organ of Baden, comes out today with an exhaustive comment, in which it points out that the present condition of the German navy in view of the increase promised within the seven years covered by the last bill which passed the Reichstag is satisfactory.

There is no need, according to the Correspondenz, for the immediate construction of a formidable fleet for the maintenance of the honor and welfare of the Fatherland.

CZAR PROTESTS TO KAISER.

One of Germany's Delegates to the Peace Conference Prefers War to Disarmament.

London, May 5.—The Russian government, according to a dispatch to the Daily News from Odessa, has addressed a friendly protest to the German government regarding the appointment as one of Germany's delegates to the peace conference at The Hague of Professor Von Stengel of Munich University, who, just prior to his appointment and again immediately after it, issued pamphlets defending war and declaring that eternal peace ought not to be the aim of culture.

Professor Von Stengel, in the first pamphlet referred to in the foregoing dispatch, said war was an educational necessity, having "a mission in the promotion of culture." He characterized the agitation of the friends of peace as not only Utopian but pernicious. Such a conference as the Czar had suggested, he predicted, would be more likely to harbor evil than good, as it might tend to reveal conflicting interests more clearly.

His appointment as a delegate had scarcely been gazetted when he issued a second edition of the pamphlet, with an additional chapter dealing particularly with the approaching congress. In this he said:

"Instead of preaching eternal peace and raving about the proposals of Russia, it would be better to teach the Germans that they must wear their warlike armaments on land and sea in the interest of the honor and welfare of the nation."

FAVORS THE WHIPPING POST.

Governor Roosevelt Incidentally Declares Himself in Refusing a Pardon.

Albany, N. Y., May 4.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt today denied the application for a pardon for Henry Hendricks of Allegany County, who is serving a life sentence in Auburn prison for killing his wife, and incidentally declared himself in favor of the whipping post. In denying the application he made it clear to Senator Wilcox, ex-Chaplain Searles, former Department Commander A. D. Shaw of the State G. A. R.—Hendricks being a veteran—and Judge Vreeland of Allegany County—these being the applicants for clemency—that he considered wife murderers outside the pale of pity. He went further and made it equally clear that wife beaters, those who cruelly treat children and dumb animals, will receive no tender treatment at his hands upon applications for pardons or cummutation of sentence.

EARTHQUAKE AGAIN IN GREECE.

Town of Liguditza Seriously Damaged and Many Buildings Thrown Down.

Athens, May 4.—Severe seismic disturbances visited the southern and eastern districts of Peloponnesus last night. The Town of Liguditza was seriously damaged, many houses being thrown down.

CROKER IN TOTAL ECLIPSE

TAMMANY CHIEF HAS A DISMAL VOYAGE.

Presence of Speaker Reed, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Other Distinguished Passengers Deprives the New-Yorker of the Prestige of His Departure—His Iodoform Empties the Dining Salon—Rebuffs from the Maine Statesman.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, May 4.—The American liner New York arrived here early this morning. Richard Croker celebrated the successful termination of the voyage by donning a high shirt collar, the first he has worn since the operation in New York on the eve of his departure.

The trip across the Atlantic was not pleasant. There were only two bright days, then strong head winds, heavy sea, and dreary weather generally. It was particularly dreary for Croker. The ship was full of notables, but the Tammany chieftain was socially sidetracked.

Croker's prestige vanished when the steamer left New York. At the moment of farewell he was the star attraction. Ten minutes later, before the steamer fairly swung out into the stream, Croker was the most solitary man on shipboard.

Health Officer Jenkins stuck to him until Scotland lightship was passed, then he clambered over the side of a tug, carrying a great market basket. That basket had contained choice old wines and prime cigars, offerings from the faithful to their departing chief.

"Here, doc," said Croker to Jenkins, as they stood together in the chieftain's flower-decked cabin, just before saying good-by, "take a lot of this truck ashore with you. You drink wine and I don't. As for cigars, well, I couldn't puff my way through this bunch," pointing to a small mountain of boxes on the cabin floor, "in ten years."

So Jenkins departed in triumph with cigars and costly wines, with which a lot of small fry Tammanyites had hoped to regale the great Croker. It was money wasted. He didn't even bother to look at the cards accompanying the offerings. The litter they made in his expensive suite of deck cabins simply bored him.

Croker in an Eclipse.

It was unfortunate for Croker the ship's company was so distinguished. To Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Tatton Sykes, the Duke of Castagreta, and all other foreign notables aboard Croker was an object of rare interest. They studied him furtively through their monocles, but always at a safe distance. It was a chill scrutiny, colder than the headwinds that bucked the gallant vessel, and Croker didn't like it.

On the second day out an incident occurred which brought smiles to many faces. Sir Julian Pauncefote, faultlessly groomed, and looking the aristocrat all over, sat alone on a settee at the edge of the deck promenade. Along strolled Croker in a rusty green ulster, bandaged neck, and a little steamer hat.

"How do do, Sir Julian," said Croker, dropping into a vacant place beside the Ambassador. "Fine day, ain't it?"

The watchful occupants of the steamer chairs in the vicinity saw Sir Julian's lips move in brief reply. Then he edged alongside, inch by inch, gazing seaward as if something caught his eye. An instant later he was on his feet, heading straight for the seclusion of his cabin.

Sir Julian, before the ship started on its voyage, had been given a peep at the Croker cabins, bowered in roses and lilies. He smiled coldly and remarked, "Yes, quite right, Tammany can afford to send him roses. He is reciprocating most substantially, if I have been correctly informed."

Rebuff from T. B. Reed.

But coldness on the part of the aristocracy was not so hard for Croker to bear as the behavior of Thomas B. Reed. When Croker learned Mr. Reed was to be a fellow-passenger he evinced positive pleasure.

"I'm right glad," said Croker; "Tom Reed is a good friend of mine. He is one of the best story-tellers in the world. He's just the right kind of man to sail with."

Croker will now probably tone down this eulogy. Reed fully justified the Croker indorsement, taking the smoking-room by storm. But Croker was out of it.

There was one meeting between them, on the promenade deck, as the ship left the pier to the accompaniment of Tammany cheers. A handshake, cordial on Croker's part, placid and flabby on Reed's; a few low-spoken words and the Speaker strode away, ostensibly to look up the steward. Four days later they met again, among a little group of passengers huddled under the lee of the deckhouse, in a savage gale.

"How like some human beings I know of," remarked Reed, in a deep bass, as he watched the gale at work. "See that wind, how it takes the crest of those waves. Well, just so with these people I speak of must have their little rakeoff on everything that comes along."

Men snickered behind the upturned collars of their storm coats, while Croker looked seaward with a wooden, expressionless face.

Another One from Reed.

Once again during the voyage Reed scored on the Tammany chieftain. Croker voiced his views on the Filipino situation with considerable directness.

"It would be a national disgrace to abandon the conquest of those islands," said he to a group of fellow-passengers." We must conquer them and then decide what to do. We can keep the islands, sell them, trade them, or give them away, but we must not draw back from the work of conquest and civilization. American civilization must never knock under to savagery, not much."

In the pause which followed this unexpected outburst an English tourist irreverently referred to his visit in Chicago, remarking that "it was a bit wild" for a big city.

"Do you know," said he, "there were fifty-seven 'holdups,' I believe you call them, during the four days I passed in Chicago?"

"Yet, strange as it may seem," came the deep voice of Reed, "this is the civilization which the Filipinos refuse to accept. How blind these savages are to the beauties of good government."

There was a challenge in every word, but Croker moved off without a sign.

Croker's Iodoform.

Altogether the trip was not an agreeable one to the Tammany boss. Little things contributed to annoy him. The first night aboard, when the passengers assembled in the dining saloon there was a general sniffing and interchange of suspicious glances. The strong, nauseating odor of iodoform was unmistakable. There was no escaping it. Women left the table only to return with the report it was unbearable in the upper cabins and even on deck. Lady Mary Backville nearly collapsed under the mysterious infliction. "Quite like a hospital," said she, whereupon a small army of stewards, under the command of Purser Hinley, started out to investigate. The ship's doctor was totally in the dark for twenty-four hours. The odorous nuisance made life almost unbearable. Mme. Emma Eames Story stood it with fortitude for half a day and then retreated to her cabin, declaring loudly human nature could bear no more. The women of the Pauncefote family—strong, athletic women—next beat a retreat, and the ship's officers redoubled their efforts to locate the nuisance.

It was traced finally, step by step, right to Croker's cabin. A broad grin spread through the ship. The Croker carbuncle was at the bottom of the trouble. Croker's man applied iodoform with a lavish hand, all unconscious of the effect on the passengers in general. Croker was chagrined and did not appear at the table for two days after the incident.

Piece of Social Cruelty.

The Tammany chief is accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Samuel Warren, and her daughter, Mrs. Stella Bowman. A cruel result of the anti-Croker feeling aboard was an act of regrettable discourtesy to Croker's niece, Mrs. Bowman. She is bright, obliging, and popular, a skilled pianist, and a charming vocalist. A concert was planned for the last night of the trip under the direction of the Countess de Bremont and John Shaw of Boston. Mme. Schuman Heinck held a position in the program and Croker's niece was billed among others for two songs. Musical people were aboard in numbers. Volunteers for the piano were many, but strange to say Countess de Bremont could find no accompanist for Mrs. Bowman.

There was a general feeling of indignation among the passengers. Whatever the opinion on Croker's case his niece should not be made to suffer. She had been pleasant and obliging throughout the voyage, and the attempted indignity was recognized as cruel and unjust.

Miss Ethel Inman, daughter of the founder of the American line, slipped into the breach and played the accompaniments.

Croker was sallow and sour throughout the trip. He made but two appearances in the smoking-room and did most of his walking alone. Two or three commercial men, unknown to fame, joined him now and again, but his mood was surly, rather than confidential.

Airs His Opinions Freely.

But there was no difficulty in getting Croker's views on all matters—that is up to the point at which he has placed the seal of silence on his lips. He sneered at the Mazet committee, and loudly announced his willingness to return and face his inquisitors at any time. "Let 'em go on with their attempt to pry into the private affair of the men who happen to be in business rivalry with Republican concerns. Every day they keep it up means thousands of new votes for Tammany," said Croker.

He assured a small circle of listeners that the Mazet committee would never be able "in a thousand years" to prove the misappropriation of a dollar of public money during the Tammany Hall administration, but that the reign of Mayor Strong was a sad era of extravagance, thievery, and corruption. The Tammany chief expressed positive anxiety for what he was pleased to term "an honest investigation of the city departments."

"Give us three straight Republicans and as many Democrats, with any man who is on the level at their head," said Croker; "then let 'em go ahead and place the burden of guilt right where it belongs."

Mr. Croker opened his eyes in astonishment when asked about the alleged police fund for use in legislation, professing total ignorance of the subject. He scored the Republican Legislature as corrupt, and intimated a good time was coming when Mazet might be called upon to tell what he knew about the Astoria gas bill and other grabs which Platt's firm has been interested in, and which were directly against the public good.

Bryan Out of the Running.

Croker made no concealment of his position on national politics. The Chicago platform is as little to his liking now as before, and William Jennings Bryan may reckon upon the determined opposition of Tammany Hall.

"Let the anti-trust plank be a prominent feature in the Democratic platform. That will rally the voters in every State to a grand fight against the trusts," said Croker. "No Democratic President can be elected on the old issue of 16 to 1."

Croker damned Bryan with faint praise. He described the silver leader as "a fine man personally, but not as big as some other men in the party who could be readily brought forward when needed."

Without exactly saying it, Croker left no room for doubt that Bryan was distinctly out of the Presidential running, even if he should consent to sidetrack the money question.

"Anti-trust" will be the Tammany Hall war cry for 1900. A mild form of anti-expansion a la Croker may be also expected in which the conquest of the Philippines will be sanctioned as the first step towards an exchange of the islands for territory nearer home, Canada preferred.

Hopeful for the Derby.

Croker was met at Southampton by three horsey looking men, who accompanied him to London, en route for the stock farm at Wantage. Croker is hopeful for the chances of his colt Knickerbocker, entered for the Derby, though it is not in the betting yet. Until he has conferred with his two trainers, who preceded him to Wantage a week ago, he will not be able to decide upon his racing plans.

Physically Croker profited by the sea voyage, landing at Southampton minus the carbuncle and in generally improved shape.

LABORER DIGS UP TREASURE.

Negro Workman at Cincinnati Finds the Britting Fortune, Once the Subject of Litigation.

Cincinnati, O., May 4.—[Special.]—Buried treasure in the shape of eleven $1,000 bonds, bearing unclipped coupons, which add several thousand dollars to their value, was found by Thomas Lawson, a negro laborer, today while digging in the cellar of a downtown department store on Sixth street.

The ground was formerly the property of Britting Bros., piano manufacturers. In the tin box was found a paper on which was written: "These bonds belong to Julius and Martin Britting, and are the result of years of industry and saving."

This discovery solves a mystery which had been a source of angry contention among the heirs of Julius Britting, whose sisters brought suit against Martin Britting, a brother, charging him with having concealed the bonds. Martin denied everything, but notwithstanding his denial a judgment was rendered against him in favor of the estate of Julius for about $4,000. The money was collected and the estate distributed and settled.

The negro, Lawson, may now claim the bonds which are in custody of the Britting estate. He claims it as treasure trove.

FIRE AT HOTEL METROPOLE.

Kitchen Is Damaged and Guests Are Notified in Time to Prevent a Panic.

An overheated range in the kitchen at the Hotel Metropole set fire to the woodwork at 9 o'clock last night and caused some excitement in that fashionable hostelry. Smoke filled the big hotel, but a panic was averted, as the guests were quickly notified that there was no danger. The fire was quickly extinguished by the Fire department. The loss will not exceed $500.

FEAR OVER SOUTH AFRICA

ATTEMPT TO RAISE TRANSVAAL QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Bryn-Roberts Suggests the Negotiations with the Kruger Republic Be Taken from the Hands of Joseph Chamberlain and Intrusted to the Foreign Office — "Little Englanders" Are Anxious—No Sunday Paper Legislation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, May 4.—An attempt was made in Parliament today to bring up for discussion the south African question by asking the government whether the Transvaal should not come under the head of the Foreign office, since Great Britain owned no jurisdiction over an independent state.

It was the idea of Bryn-Roberts, who asked the question, first, to obtain a definite pronouncement which should establish the independence of the Transvaal; second, if possible, to bring about a change of relations so that the dealings with the Boers should no longer be in the hands of Joseph Chamberlain.

This shows how serious the impression made recently by Mr. Chamberlain's firm attitude is.

"Little Englanders" Anxious.

The "little England" party is growing anxious. It would much like to see the danger removed by taking the matter out of the sphere of the Colonial office.

It is generally felt Mr. Chamberlain is a vindictive man, who will not rest until old scores with President Kruger are wiped out.

Arthur Balfour refused even to discuss the question. His answer was curt. Nor would he enter into an explanation of the Transvaal situation. Balfour rather equivocated the Transvaal position as a nominally independent State, yet practically subject to Great Britain.

Rebuff on Sunday Papers.

The Home Secretary gave an equally emphatic negative to the question of Samuel Smith on the subject of the Sunday papers. In spite of Lord Rosebery's speech last night, the government will not attempt legislation in that direction.

Egyptianizing China.

Yerburgh's speech on China last night has aroused much comment. An excellent article in the Globe this evening shows, since England possesses sixty per cent of the Chinese trade, it is necessary to protect it by Egyptianizing China, at least the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, to counterbalance Russia's development of Manchuria. The Chinese troops must have British officers, and the administration must practically be British, as is the case in Egypt, so that railways and trade may develop.

A few railways in China are worth all the railways in Africa put together.

SECOND FIRE IN COOK'S HALL.

Lincoln Palm Garden Is Damaged $15,000—Similar Blaze There a Few Weeks Ago.

Fire broke out at 1:15 o'clock this morning, for the second time within a month, in Cook's Hall, known as the Lincoln Palm Garden, Lincoln and Sheffield avenues, and before it was under control flames and water had done $15,000 damage to the building and the property of its tenants.

The structure is a three-story frame and has been a landmark in Lake View for years. The fire started in the palm garden in the third story from an undiscovered cause, and practically ruined everything on that floor. The second floor, occupied for storage purposes, and Germer's drug store and L. Fish & Co.'s furniture store, in the first story, were well soaked, but only slightly scorched. Albert Cook was the proprietor of the palm garden.

The people at the Lincoln avenue car barns, near the palm garden, were in great anxiety for a time, as it was feared the flames might spread to that plant.

EMBEZZLER TAKEN IN DISGUISE

Newly Enlisted Soldier Thought to Be Former Revenue Collector Wellborn of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—The Bulletin prints a story tonight to the effect that Olin H. Wellborn, former collector of internal revenue, was arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Shine at the Presidio, where he was enlisted under the name of O. H. Bedhell. Wellborn embezzled thousands of dollars from the government and made his escape about a year ago.

The story of his crime came out after the suicide of Isaac Norton, cashier of the internal revenue office. Norton was $40,000 short in his accounts, and in the investigation by the Treasury department it was learned that Wellborn was guilty of considerable fraud. It was found he had passed false vouchers on the government for fictitious employés salaries. He was under $40,000 bonds to appear for trial, but jumped his bonds. It was thought he went to Mexico.

MYSTERY OF SKOKIE MARSH.

Hunters Find an Abandoned Rig, a Hat, and a Satchel Marked "J. R. W."

The Evanston police have been asked to assist the department at Wilmette in solving what the latter thinks a mystery. The clew is a horse and buggy now at Michael Clifford's saloon, west of Grosse Point. With the buggy is a small satchel on which are the initials "J. R. W."

The horse, buggy, and satchel were found in the Skokie marsh on Wednesday night by a party of hunters. The horse was tied to a tree and from its famished condition the hunters thought it had been there probably twenty-four hours.

The hunters searched the vicinity for the owner of the rig, but found nothing. The search was continued yesterday and a man's hat was found.

The rig is described as resembling those used by physicians.

KILLED IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Samuel H. Kellogg, an American Missionary in Asia, Rides His Bicycle Over a Precipice.

Allahabad, May 4.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Kellog, an American Presbyterian missionary, was killed by falling over a precipice while cycling in the Himalayas a few days ago.

Choctaw Citizens Whipped.

Guthrie, Ok. T., May 4.—[Special.]—By virtue of an execution issued by the Choctaw court, near Wilburton, two men were stripped to their waists, bound to a post, and whipped.

UNEASY OVER THE DETROIT.

State Department Unable to Send Orders to United States Cruiser at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Much uneasiness is felt at the Navy and State departments because of the inability to get official advices to Commander Dayton of the Detroit now at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

A letter was received from Commander Dayton by the Navy department today in which he inclosed a copy of his cablegram to the department, reporting the arrival of the Detroit at Bluefields April 22. The original cablegram has never been received by the department.

In addition to the orders of the Navy department the State department has sent voluminous instructions to Minister Merry which should have been immediately acknowledged, yet no reply has been received.

The officials of the Navy department hold the opinion the Detroit is at anchor near Bluefields and will remain there as long as the rights of American citizens are endangered.

Secretary Hay is opposed to making the interference with official telegrams to the Minister and commander of the Detroit by the Nicaraguan officials a cause for protest. The State department officials recognize the fact that the Nicaraguan government has been given some hard propositions to consider by the United States with reference to American rights, and it is hoped that the present interference will settle itself.

The officials of the Navy department are indignant at the treatment accorded their dispatches. In the event some tangible and definite information is not received from Commander Dayton during the next few days it is possible one of the warships now cruising in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Florida keys will be ordered to Bluefields and ascertain the trouble.

The statements that the administration is preparing to submit an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan government for its acts recently is denied. The government of Nicaragua has done nothing which in the opinion of the officials of the State department is a casus belli.

MIRAGE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Inverted Image of Northern Indiana Shore Seen from Windows of Chicago's Big Buildings.

Many Chicagoans with offices in the upper stories of the big buildings yesterday afternoon saw the best developed mirage that has been seen on Lake Michigan for years. Under the influence of a light southeasterly breeze the lake was cleared of all smoke from the city, and so unusually clear was the air that from the Hydrographic office on the sixteenth floor of the Masonic Temple the shore line of the lake could be seen with the naked eye to a point seven or eight miles east of Whiting, Ind. Farther east the shore apparently became double, although a little hazy, and the sandhills of Indiana appeared in two views.

The lower stratum apparently was a clear view of the beach, and the upper stratum showed the same picture inverted. The trees on the shore showed in green spots in the center of the band of sand on the horizon. So clear was the mirage that many persons were deluded into the belief that they saw the Michigan and Indiana shores. Northward the air was hazy, and the view was no better than usual.

Lieutenant W. J. Wilson, who has been in the hydrographic office for five years and always has an eye seaward, declared he had never before seen a mirage so well developed.

DIG UP MONEY IN PHILIPPINES.

Soldier Writes Home to Seattle of $80,000 Found in Towns Taken by Americans.

Seattle, Wash., May 4.—[Special.]—A member of the regiment writing from the field says the Washington volunteers in the Philippines, notably those of Companies D, L, and R, dug up about $80,000 in two towns taken by the Americans.

"Pasig and Pateros," he continues, "were evidently rich and prosperous towns, for now that they are burned the soldiers by prospecting around the ruins have found a great deal of buried money.

"The largest sum found in one place was $4,200. One man found $3,000, one $3,000, one $1,200, one $800, and several sums of $400 and $500 were unearthed.

"One corporal has made three finds of $500, $700, and $500 respectively.

"Some of the money is English and Spanish gold, though most is in Mexican silver dollars."

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and slightly warmer.
Sun rises at 4:50; sets at 7:03.
Moon rises at 2:20 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Dreyfus Decree Due on May 20.
Croker in Total Eclipse.
Fear Over South Africa.
Woman Kills Her Mother.
2 Big Traction Men Meet.
Big Trust Stirs Europe.
Points to Woman's Duty.
3 To Crush Filipino Army.
Peace Reigns in Samoa.
Flying Machine to Be Tested.
4 Manuel Wins the Kentucky Derby.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 2.
Trops Arrest Miners.
5 General New York News.
Rush for Loyalty Tickets.
Shea for Colleran's Job.
7 Work of Filipino Agent.
Adulteration in Imported Foods.
Politicians Wait on Tanner.
General Alger in Chicago Today.
8 Davis-Clark Wedding.
9 Good April Clearing Record.
10 Seiz-Schwab Buy a Building.
12 Mayor to Name C. H. Walker.
Mayor Decides to Keep Sweate.

Pages. Pages.
6 Editorial. 8 Literature.
7 Amusements. 9 Commercial.
8 Pontemoy. 10 Insurance.
8 Society. 10 Railroads.
8 Short Story. 10 Courts.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Ohio. Friedrich.	
COPENHAGEN	Norge	
HAMBURG	Graf Waldersee	
LIVERPOOL	Rhynland	
MOVILLE	Kilmoile	
NAPLES	Aller	
NEW YORK	H. H. Rice	F. Bismarck.
NEW YORK		Minnehaha.
NEW YORK		Bremen.
NEW YORK		State of Neb.
PHILADELPHIA	Nederland	
ROTTERDAM	Maasdam	

WOMAN SLAYS AGED MOTHER.

Mrs. Katherine Schultz Shot Dead at Frauenverein Lodgeroom by Mrs. J. G. Styles.

RESULT OF IDLE GOSSIP.

Assassin Resents Story Regarding Her Youth and Her 16-Year-Old Daughter.

QUITS HER SICKBED TO KILL.

Mrs. John G. Styles of 182 Sheffield avenue, wife of an engineer, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Katherine Schultz, yesterday afternoon at the lodge rooms of the Martha Washington Frauen Verein, Burling street and North avenue. The murder was Mrs. Style's method of retribution for gossipy and defamatory stories related by the old woman to a 16-year-old granddaughter—child of Mrs. Styles—just home from boarding school.

The sound of five successive revolver shots in the hallway outside the lodge ante-room was the first warning to seventy-five women within that a tragedy had taken place.

While the victim lay dying on the floor the daughter permitted the women to surround her and take away the revolver. Then she silently waited until she was taken away by the Larrabee street police. She was gone within twenty minutes, and the body was taken away as soon. After that the Frauen Verein resumed its meeting.

In the police station, after dark, Mrs. Styles, who had committed the deed after rising from a sick bed, where she had been confined for two months with pneumonia, became almost delirious and repeated again and again:

"Why doesn't my mother come? It is a long time since they sent for her. If I could talk with her it would be all right. Why won't they let me go; my baby needs me? I had the revolver only because I intended to shoot myself."

Cause of the Shooting.

Meanwhile, the detailed cause for the shooting had become known to the police. Soon after the 16-year-old girl, Belle Styles, came home from boarding school recently she visited her grandmother, who is 62 years old, and the old woman told the girl vivid stories of the wild girlhood of Mrs. Styles, bringing her gossip to a climax in declaring that Belle was a natural child and not the daughter of John G. Styles. The girl hurried to her mother with these tales, and the latter brooded over them until the determination came to kill the old mother.

Mrs. Schultz was about to enter the anteroom of the lodge hall when she was shot. In the adjoining room were two women candidates waiting to be initiated and the outer doorkeeper, Mrs. Kate Reck, 405 Clybourn avenue. They knew nothing of the presence of either the mother or her daughter till the shots were fired and the victim tumbled through the doorway.

The club had been in session half an hour. Mrs. Charles Burmeister, wife of an undertaker at 313 Larrabee street, was in the chair, and the members were waiting for the initiation. The lodgerooms are on the second floor and are separated from the hallway where the shooting occurred by the small anteroom. Mrs. Styles is supposed to have hidden herself behind the hall door and waited, revolver in her hand, for her mother to come to the meeting.

Struck by Three Shots.

Both mother and daughter were members and regular attendants at the club. Mrs. Schultz arrived at about 3 o'clock. She hobbled up the stairs and was on the point of opening the anteroom door when the daughter fired the first shot. The bullet struck in the throat and the victim fell against the door. Apparently she turned around and tried to escape down the stairs, for the next two shots struck her squarely in the back. She fell heavily against the door and held to the knob to keep from falling.

At the first shot Mrs. Reck threw open the clubroom door and screamed to the members:

"Come quick; somebody is being murdered."

She then threw open the door and Mrs. Schultz fell through. The daughter, with the revolver in her hand, was standing by the mother.

The women rushed screaming into the hallway and some of them surrounded Mrs. Styles while the rest helped lift Mrs. Schultz, who was still alive, upon a bench. Mrs. Styles made no effort to escape, but when several of the women began to reproach her for shooting her mother, she exclaimed:

"My mother has ruined my life, and she will never do it again."

The first woman to try to disarm Mrs. Styles was the Secretary of the club, Mrs. Francisca Fanconi of Sheffield and Maud avenues. She seized the smoking revolver with both hands and started to take it. The other women, expecting resistance, came to her aid, but Mrs. Styles handed the weapon over and offered to wait in the club-room till the members could send for a physician and the police.

A small boy was sent to the Larrabee Street Police Station, a few blocks away, and he returned with Policeman Killoren. At the same time Dr. George M. Illingsworth, 161 North avenue, was called in. When the doctor and the policeman arrived Mrs. Schultz was unable to speak because of the wound in her throat. Mrs. Burmeister tried to obtain a statement from her, but the dying woman was only able to shake her head. She died in the club-room fifteen minutes after the shooting, and just after her daughter had been taken to the police station.

Mrs. Styles an Invalid.

Mrs. Styles' daughter was taken to the station soon after her mother had been locked up, and from her story and that of her uncle, W. G. Schultz, 112 Orchard street, the facts leading to the shooting were made clear. The girl came home from school to care for her convalescent mother, who was in a nervous condition, and, it is said, suffered at times from hysteria. John G. Styles is engineer for a coal company at Halsted and Division streets, and consequently was away from home most of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Styles have been married ten years.

The girl's uncle said she had believed Mr. Styles to be her father until Mrs. Schultz told her last Wednesday that he was not. When the girl told Mr. Styles and her mother what the grandmother had told her a family quarrel ensued, it is said, which led Mrs.

Styles to exclaim that her mother had heartlessly ruined her life and that she had nothing more to live for. The girl, it is said, was so shocked by the grandmother's talk that she threatened to leave home.

Broods Over Her Troubles.

Mrs. Styles apparently brooded over her troubles on Wednesday night. She was extremely nervous yesterday morning, but neither Styles nor her daughter heard her make any threats.

W. G. Schultz, her brother, said last night his mother had requested yesterday morning that the $200 insurance she carried in the Frauen Verein should go towards her funeral expenses if she died suddenly. The police at first thought this indicated that Mrs. Styles had already threatened the mother, but Mrs. Burmeister, President of the club, explained this by saying Mrs. Schultz had been asked to say who her beneficiaries should be in the event of her death.

Mrs. Styles bought the revolver for $1.75 at 14 Center street some time in the morning. It was loaded with six cartridges, all but one of which were found exploded when the revolver was taken from her by Mrs. Panconi. Dr. Illingworth, who performed a hurried autopsy, found that either of the bullets in the back would have been sufficient to cause death in a few minutes. The wound in the throat probably would have been fatal ultimately. Mrs. Schultz's body was taken to Burmeister's undertaking rooms, 313 Larrabee street. Mrs. Styles was taken from the Larrabee Police Station a short time after the shooting and placed in the East Chicago Avenue Station. Last night she was so near collapse that a doctor had to attend her.

"I did not intend to shoot any one but myself," she said. "I bought the revolver for that purpose. I have had so much trouble that I wanted to die. No one knows how much trouble I have had. I did not go to the hall for the purpose of shooting myself, but I wanted to pay my dues.

"I forgot my book, and when my mother came I said I wanted to talk with her. When she came past me she was with another woman, and I spoke to her, but she would not answer me. I wanted her to go in and see about my dues because I was not dressed well enough."

Then in a moment followed the exclamation quoted in the foregoing, in which she cried for her mother.

Story of Mrs. Panconi.

Mrs. Panconi told of the murder in these words:

"We were transacting our business in the hall, getting ready for the election of some new members, when we heard three shots fired outside. Mrs. Reck, in a room outside the meeting, was waiting for the arrival of the new members. She opened the door and cried out that there was some one shooting. The smoke came in the door and some of the women became much excited. We all rushed out in the hall and I saw Mrs. Schultz lying on the floor and Mrs. Styles standing at one side of the room with the revolver in her hand. I asked, 'Who did this?' and Mrs. Styles walked up to me. She pointed her finger at her breast and said: 'I did it, Mrs. Panconi.' Then I said: 'You had better let me have this pistol,' and she handed it to me.

"I had known Mrs. Schultz for a long time. She was always making trouble in the lodge. She seemed to like to go from one member to another and tell everything she heard. I think she had hardly any friends at all among the members."

Mrs. Schultz's Children.

Mrs. Schultz had lived in the neighborhood of 50 Clifton avenue for the last twenty years. Her husband, William Schultz, died that many years ago, and there are seven children living in Chicago. She lived with a younger daughter, Mrs. Lou Brockway, whose husband is a fireman on the firetug Yosemite. The other children are Henry Schultz, Arlington Heights; C. G. Schultz, 112 Orchard street, traveling representative of a South Water street commission firm; W. G. Schultz, 170 Hamburg street; and Otto and Richard Schultz and Mrs. Styles.

W. G. Schultz said last night: "We had been having a good deal of trouble with mother for several years. She was getting old and unreasonable. She talked a great deal among the children and neighbors and was always stirring up trouble among us. We could not do anything with her. We had asked her several times not to talk so much, but she refused. She could not get along with any of the children except the one she lived with. Most of us did not have much to do with her."

Belle Styles' Story.

The granddaughter told the story of the affair in this language:

"My mother sent me to my grandmother's house to take her some money. Grandma told me to come into her room—that she wanted to have a talk with me. She told me how nice it was to live a good life and be a good woman, and that I was at the age when some one should speak frankly with me. She said my parents were not regularly married and that she hoped I would be better than mamma was."

Of this young girl and of her mother, Mrs. Styles, the neighbors and lodge members speak in high terms. Police Lieutenant Smith of the Larrabee Street Station said he had known Mrs. Styles for many years. He said: "I believe she was somewhat wild when she was a girl, but since her marriage she has been a good wife. She told me her daughter Belle was the child of a former husband. Mrs. Schultz had always made trouble between her daughter and her husband, and there had been a good deal of bitter feeling between them. Mrs. Styles admitted to me this afternoon that she had deliberately planned to kill her mother and had bought the revolver for that purpose."

WILE EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

Lawyer Shot by Mabel Burke Is Improving—Story of the Girl's Life.

David J. Wile, the lawyer who was shot by Mabel Burke, his pretty young client, rested easily at the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday and the physicians believe recovery to be certain. The body of the young woman, who took her own life at the time she tried to kill her companion, lay in a closely curtained room adjoining the office of the McNeil undertaking establishment, 2907 State street. Richard H. Burke, her father, who had been notified of her death, arrived on an early train from Coloma, Mich., where the girl lived until she came to Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893.

During the morning Deputy Coroner Weckler began an inquest at Rolston's, 22 Adams street. After hearing the testimony of the girl's father the inquest was adjourned until next Thursday to get the testimony of Wile, who was the only witness of the tragedy.

Arrangements were completed for the removal last night of the body to Benton Harbor, Mich., where the interment will take place.

Attorney Wile made a statement during the morning to Lieutenant O'Brien. He said: "I met Miss Burke in a professional way some time ago, and for no cause apparent to me she showed signs of infatuation for me. When I met her in the street on Wednesday, she asked me if I would not play the piano and sing for her, and when I consented she conducted me to the Hotel Anthony. I sat at the piano and began playing. Keeping up a conversation with her. Suddenly the report of a revolver rang in my ears and before I could turn two more shots followed. My first sensation was one of faintness and my body seemed to grow numb. Then came the fourth report, and I turned to see Miss Burke stretched on the floor. She evidently died instantly. What her reason could have been for committing this act I cannot conceive."

From the statements of people who knew Mabel Burke she was somewhat sentimental, an accomplished singer, and passionately fond of music. Life at a country hotel with hard work to perform was not to her liking, and she came to Chicago in 1893, securing work as a stenographer and living at the home of Mrs. M. R. Ozias, 1380 Jackson boulevard. Later her health failed, and two severe surgical operations rendered her unable to perform any work.

Her association with Attorney Wile was not opposed by her friends, as she thought he was a single man and Wile permitted her to believe, and it is said attended social affairs and evening parties with her. A woman friend of Mrs. G. E. Doane, 6330 Champlain avenue, with whom she lived last, discovered Wile was married and told Miss Burke on Monday. The sentimental nature of the girl is shown by the letter she left for Mrs. Doane written shortly before the tragedy. It is as follows:

"My Dear Mother: If it is God's will that I should leave you, read these lines. I think, dear heart, you will be glad with me that my earthly struggles are done and that I can leave this poor, throbbing body of mine. Miss me you cannot. Shall I not be ever near you, to comfort and converse with you? When you speak with children, when you see to pick the flowers I love so well, every violet that blooms throughout eternity shall breathe my spirit. In all the things that I have loved in this life you shall find me. It seems to me that I ought not to express my wish concerning the disposition of my body, but you will remember it has been my desire not to be buried in Colma. Let no word be spoken for me—naught but music and song. Good night. MABEL."

The explanation of the appellation "Mother" to Mrs. Doane is that the girl considered Mrs. Doane as her mother on account of the many kindnesses she had received at her hands.

Mrs. Hugo Wardin, who was shot three times by her husband, who took his own life, on Wednesday, may recover. She is at the German Hospital.

CROSBYS TO TAKE THE STAND.

Woman and Boy Will Testify Regarding the Nye Shooting—Trouble Over the Children.

The defense in the Crosby murder trial has decided to put both defendants on the witness stand. Mrs. Crosby will be called first and will tell the story of her struggles and the events which led up to the killing of Deputy Sheriff Nye. It is said she will repeat her assertion she resisted eviction under legal advice and believed she had the right to protect her home from invasion. Tommy Crosby will testify he fired under orders from his mother, not to kill, but to frighten the men away and to protect his foster mother and sister.

The testimony of Charles H. Behrends yesterday will at last fix the question as to who fired the fatal shot. Behrends said he saw Tommy Crosby pointing the revolver out of the broken pane of glass. Behrends jumped against the side of the house and a moment later the revolver was discharged.

A sensation is brewing with reference to the children of the dead Deputy Sheriff Nye within the rail of the bar in court. Attorney Darrow objected to their presence and after adjournment intimated Assistant State's Attorney Smith had brought the children into court for effect upon the jury. Mr. Smith denied the insinuation. If Mrs. Nye refuses this morning to exclude her children from within the bar of the court the defense is likely to ask an order of court that they be removed.

CHICAGO BOY UNDER ARREST.

Frank Fay, Aged Fourteen, Is Taken Up by the St. Louis Police Charged with Burglary.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—[Special.]—Frank Fay, aged 14, who says he is from Chicago, is under arrest here for burglary. It is charged that he and two companions robbed three stores this morning in the heart of the city. Fay was caught with the plunder in his possession. It consists of three coats, seven razors, 6,000 cigarets, 200 cigars, and several bottles of wine and whisky. He had a pocketful of saws, picks, and jimmies, and a key nipper. He said his home was in State street, Chicago, where his widowed mother runs a boarding-house.

"What made you come to St. Louis?"

"Me? I comes here to find work. Tings are dull up in Chicago, and I comes here to get ready for the world's fair. Made big money up in Shi when de fair was dere. My mudder knows I'm out. She told me to chase myself an' git a job."

POSTOFFICE LEAGUE MEETS.

Members Condemn Clerks for Opposing the Gordon Employs Bonding Scheme—Plan a "Smoker."

The Postoffice Clerks' league of Chicago held its first meeting last night at the Great Northern Hotel, and completed arrangements for holding a "smoker" at Steinway Hall on Saturday, May 13.

Several members of the league made short addresses on the objects of the organization, and took occasion to condemn the action of the letter carriers in opposing the new rule of Postmaster Gordon regarding the bonding of the Postoffice employes.

A member of the Postoffice Clerks' association said some of the promoters of the league were men who had fought the clerks on the uniform question, and were in favor of the Postmaster's policy on various matters. He considered the purpose of the league to fight the association in its policy of independence.

ALGER SILENT AS TO MILES.

Declines to Discuss Rumor About General's Removal—Secretary Comes to Chicago.

Detroit, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—A dispatch says that General Merritt is to succeed General Miles in the command of the army. Secretary of War Alger was today asked as to the authenticity of the report.

"Well, now," said General Alger, "I couldn't discuss that. Besides, you know, I have nothing to do with it. The President appoints the General commanding the army."

General Alger was one of the speakers tonight at the fifteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion. At the close of his speech he toasted "Companion McKinley."

Secretary Alger left for Chicago on the midnight train.

IRON HALL AFFAIRS WIND UP.

Final Dividend, One-fifth of One Per Cent, Ordered Paid—Receivership at an End.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 4.—Judge McMaster of the Marion County Superior Court today ordered the receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall to pay the final dividend—one-fifth of 1 per cent. The distribution of this dividend will close the receivership, which has existed seven years and which involved the collection and distribution of $2,000,000. Of the 63,000 members throughout the country 45,000 proved their claims. The total dividend has been 35 1-5 per cent.

Physicians End Their Meeting.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians ended today, when the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. G. Janeway, New York; Vice President, Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore; Recorder, Dr. I. Minis Hays, Philadelphia; Secretary, Dr. Henry Hun, Albany, N. Y.; Treasurer, Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith, Philadelphia; Councilor, Dr. William T. Councilman, Boston.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD DUNNE, Austin, Ill., died yesterday after an illness of several days at his home, 547 South Prairie avenue. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, eighty-one years ago, and came to the United States about the time he became of age. Nearly fifty years of his life were passed in this city, he having lived for forty years on the North Side, in the parish of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. For thirty years he was associated with O. B. Green in the dredging business, and built all of the dredging boats used in the Chicago River in the early days. He gave liberally of his means toward the building of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, as it was before the fire of 1871 and as it stands today. Two sons, both Roman Catholic clergymen, and four daughters survive him. One of his sons is the Rt.-Rev. E. J. Dunne, Bishop of Dallas, Tex., who was in Chicago assisting at the consecration of Bishop McGavick as auxiliary Bishop, and the other is the Rev. R. Dunne, pastor of St. Luke's Church at River Forest. Three of his daughters, Julia, Bridget, and Mary, reside at their father's home, as also does the fourth daughter, Mrs. James Carey.

CAPTAIN EDWARD S. CHAPIN, U. S. A., retired, Chicago, died on Wednesday of pneumonia at the Plaza, aged 54 years. He was born at Tallyville, Conn., and served through the rebellion as a private in the Fifty-fourth Iowa Volunteers. After the war President Lincoln appointed him to West Point, where he was graduated with high honors. He served in the Modoc and other Indian wars, at one time commanding Frank P. Blair, who had fallen wounded outside the lines. Captain Chapin was promoted for bravery, and in 1868 was made a Captain and transferred to the infantry. He was at Fort Sheridan during the labor troubles in 1894. In 1896 Captain Chapin was retired. The body was taken to Pinckney, Ill., yesterday for burial. He left no family.

BIG TRACTION MEN MEET.

DENY CONSIDERING THE CONSOLIDATION OF LOCAL SYSTEMS.

Others, Deemed Well Informed, Say the Matter Was Gone Into at Length, but Results Are Kept Secret—Martin Maloney Outlines Plans of American Automobile Company—Elkins-Widener Syndicate, W. C. Whitney, and C. T. Yerkes Represented.

Representatives of the Elkins-Widener syndicate, of W. C. Whitney as the head of the American Automobile company, and of C. T. Yerkes held a series of meetings at the Auditorium Annex yesterday. Those who would talk declared the meeting had to do with promoting the interests of the Illinois Electric Vehicle company, which is subsidiary to the American Automobile company, but in other details the various statements made were a long way apart. As a rule it was declared the much talked-of consolidation of the traction lines of the city was not under consideration, but on the other hand it was intimated by those in a position to know that the matter was considered at considerable length, but nothing could be learned as to what was accomplished.

Those present were: W. L. Elkins Jr., Philadelphia; Martin Maloney, Philadelphia, President of the Philadelphia Gas company and associated with Elkins and Widener in the Automobile company; Isaac L. Rice, New York, one of the most prominent figures in the Automobile company and the representative of W. C. Whitney; Charles E. Yerkes, New York; ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, Charles T. Yerkes' legal representative; and Levy Mayer, general counsel of the Automobile company, as well as of the Illinois corporation.

The meetings were held in flat D on the parlor floor of the Annex, and the sessions were interrupted frequently by reason of Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Mayer leaving to attend to other business evidently having relation to that being transacted at the Annex.

Mr. Maloney's Statement.

Mr. Maloney stated late in the afternoon that the purpose of the meeting was to further the plans of the automobile company with reference to the Illinois corporation, and that while he could not give out at this time any detailed information, it had been decided to make Chicago the Western center of the company's field and that a large plant for the manufacture of the company's electric motors would be established here. He also intimated it was the plan to put a large number of these vehicles in the field for the convenience of the general public. He said the company did not propose to restrict itself to making road vehicles or applying its motor to this purpose, but would try to introduce it in connection with street railroad uses. He denied the meeting had anything to do with the consolidation of Chicago traction companies.

Mr. Elkins, who left for the East late in the afternoon, also insisted nothing had been done in the way of consolidation, but would not say the subject was not under consideration or was not likely to be carried through. He confirmed Mr. Maloney's statements.

Other Statements Made.

Mr. Jamieson also insisted the consolidation scheme was not under consideration, and said the meeting was of the directors of the Siemens & Halske Electric company, which the automobile company expected to control. The immediate purpose of the meeting, he said, was to consider an offer on the part of the automobile company to buy the Pennsylvania Iron company's plant, but that the deal had not been closed. He acted, he said, for the Pennsylvania Iron company.

Mr. Mayer would not discuss the matter beyond the statement that the meeting concerned plans in connection with the future operations of the Illinois Electric Vehicle company.

Still another story was afloat that the purpose of the meeting was to come to an agreement with the Yerkes interests in South and West Chicago railways to introduce the new motive power of the company on those systems.

It is probable another meeting will be held today.

Plan of Consolidation.

The consolidation of street railroad properties in Chicago, when that is brought about, will be effected through the formation of a new corporation with ample capital, which will take a lease of the properties of the North Chicago Street railroad, the West Chicago Street railway, the lines of the Consolidated Traction company, and probably the Lake Street Elevated and the Northwestern Elevated. Whether the City railway will be taken in is a question for the future. This plan has been substituted for the one first proposed of consolidating the properties under the charter of the Consolidated Traction company.

If the present plans become operative a new corporation will be organized with a capital probably of $50,000,000. This company will guarantee dividends of a certain amount, and also will offer to purchase the stocks of the Yerkes companies at a stipulated price. The rumor is there will be an offer made of $125 a share for West Chicago stock and $230 a share for the stock of the North Chicago Street railroad. Those who do not elect to part with their holdings would be guaranteed dividends during the life of the lease, which will be for ninety-nine years, and perhaps for 999 years, the latter being the period of the lease made by the Chicago West Division railway to the West Chicago Street railway. If this should be done, according to the most reliable information that can be obtained, the corporation would guarantee dividends of 6 per cent on the stock of the West Chicago Street railway and 12 per cent on the stock of the North Chicago system.

Dividends and Fixed Charges.

This would require in dividends, figuring on the entire capital stock of the two companies, $701,340 for the West Chicago Street railway, and $870,967 on the North Chicago Street railroad, or a total of $1,662,297. In 1898 the fixed charges on the West Chicago Street railway, including interest, taxes, and rental of leased lines, amounted to $1,886,000. The fixed charges of the North Chicago Street railroad were $543,665, making a total of fixed charges for the two companies of $2,441,665, or for dividends and fixed charges on the two roads a total of $4,103,962 for the year 1898. This does not include renewals, the purchase of new equipment, or extensions.

The consolidation of the Yerkes lines and the purchase of Mr. Yerkes' interest in these roads is now practically assured and the only thing yet remaining is the legal work. Levy Mayer is the principal attorney for the members of the syndicate. It will not be surprising if the whole matter is settled and the control of the property has passed from Mr. Yerkes' hands before the month ends.

West Chicago Street railway stock sold yesterday at 123, which is an advance of more than twenty-three points in three weeks. When the rumor of a consolidation first reached the street West Chicago was selling below par. North Chicago sold during the day as high as 219½, as compared with a price of 225, at which the stock was selling early in last month. Transactions in these securities have been heavy of late. Bonds have also been in demand and have sold well at advancing figures. West Chicago consolidated 5 per cent bonds, which were selling around 90 early last month, sold during the day above 103.

BIG MINING DEAL IN OREGON.

Standard Oil Magnates Buy the Bonanza Property at Baker City.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4.—[Special.]—The purchase of the Bonanza mine, at Baker City, Ore., by Standard Oil magnates for $2,000,000, represents the biggest mining trade ever made in Oregon. The mine belonged to the Geiser estate and when the elder Geiser died some years ago the Bonanza was all that he left to his numerous family.

For a long time the latter nobody considered it more than a promising prospect, but Al Geiser of Baker City and his brothers resolved to develop it. Their labors were crowned with success and immense ore bodies have been developed and the mine is now in a condition to pay regularly $80,000 a month in dividends.

At the 300 foot level there is exposed the largest and richest body of gold bearing quartz in the Northwest. Montreal capitalists were bidding eagerly for the Bonanza, but Mr. Hayes of Philadelphia secured the great mine for American capitalists.

TANGLE OVER CENSUS OFFICIAL

Merriam Will Await New Recommendation of Senators Before Appointing Chicago Supervisor.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Director Merriam will not appoint a census supervisor for Chicago until the Senators and Representatives are substantially agreed.

Senator Cullom makes no secret of the fact that he had no intention of recommending George F. Gilbert for the place. He tells it as a good joke on himself that he thought the candidate was either Frank Gilbert or former Sheriff James H. Gilbert. He does not charge that Mason "flimflammed" him or resorted to trickery, but insists that as he was mistaken as to the man there must be a new conference before the matter is settled.

Former Sheriff James H. Gilbert said yesterday he never was a candidate for the position of Census Supervisor and knew nothing about it until somebody called his attention to the controversy. Senator Mason declared that Senator Cullom was told all about George F. Gilbert, the Lumber Inspector, living in the Twelfth Ward, and he thought there was no room for complaint on his part with reference to the matter.

G. F. Gilbert said former Congressman Mills filed his application at Washington several months ago and that later he had been assured by Mr. Mills and other friends who were urging his appointment that both Senators from Illinois had indorsed him. Mr. Gilbert could not say why his appointment had been held up. He didn't know that there was any other applicant for the place, and was surprised when he saw the name of James H. Gilbert mentioned in connection with the office by Senator Cullom.

END OF BISHOPS' CONFERENCE.

Methodist Episcopal Meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., Closes After Arranging to Raise $2,000,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 4.—[Special.]—The session of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to raise a twentieth session endowment fund for the institutions of learning controlled by the church came to an end this morning, with the appointment of an Executive committee. The Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D., former chancellor of the Syracuse University, is at its head to devise ways and means to secure the $2,000,000 for Syracuse University.

It developed today that at an executive session yesterday afternoon Chancellor JamesR. Day, D. D., LL. D., the head of Syracuse University, made an attack on Bishops Hurst and McCabe, declaring that they "were unworthy of the bishopric."

Chancellor Day called attention to the fact that the northern New York conference on April 21 had adopted a resolution appropriating $1,000 for the proposed American University to be founded in Washington, D. C., and of which movement Bishop Hurst is one of the leading spirits.

Chancellor Day intimated that he considered New York State his exclusive ground for the solicitation of subscriptions for the educational institutions of the church.

He grew quite bitter in his remarks and also said concerning Bishop Hurst and the Washington Institution that he was opposed to his raising funds here "for his visionary institution of learning."

The matter was settled by Bishops McCabe and Hurst presenting a resolution providing for the transferring of the $1,000 received from the northern New York conference to Syracuse University.

PIGEON BEARS QUEER MESSAGE

Letter Purporting to Tell of a Suicide in Chicago Is Found at Devon, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 4.—[Special.]—An interesting story was received this evening from Devon, Pa., recounting the arrival of a carrier pigeon on the grounds of the Cathcart residence at that place, which, from the purport of the message the bird bore, would seem to have come from Chicago. The message itself is hasty, almost undecipherable scrawl, on a narrow strip of paper, evidently part of the page of a ledger or day book. The note reads as follows:

"Chicago, March 27.—1076 North Broad. To William —— of Philadelphia, Pa.: I hereby inform you that tell all of my people that they can never see me alive. You will find my dead body in Lake Michigan of suffers —— —— good by. Your Chum.

"S th——."

There is no 1076 North Broad street in Philadelphia.

ESTABLISH DEFENSE TOO LATE.

Ohio Prisoner, Sentenced for Forgery, Proven After Death to Have Been Insane.

Cleveland, O., May 4.—[Special.]—Three years ago C. N. Cunningham was sentenced to the penitentiary for the forgery of the name of Judge E. T. Hamilton to a check for $75,000.

Last Monday Cunningham died and his body was brought to this city.

At the morgue today a post mortem examination was made by Dr. L. B. Tuckerman and Superintendent Byman of the Cleveland State Hospital for the Insane in the presence of several physicians, and Dr. Tuckerman asserts as a result of it that there is no doubt of Cunningham's insanity for several years prior to his death.

When Cunningham was tried his attorneys pleaded insanity as a defense, alleging that it had resulted from injuries caused by a fall.

VERDICT AGAINST CHICAGO FIRM

Jury at Fort Scott, Kas., Finds for Banker Guernsey in the Webb Case.

Fort Scott, Kas., May 4.—[Special.]—The jury in the $10,000 suit of Carson, Piris, Scott & Co. vs. George T. Guernsey, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Independence, Kas., today returned a verdict for the defendant. It having discredited the statement of former Banker R. T. Webb of Cherryvale, who made a confession implicating Guernsey in the fraudulent purchase of a $6,000 bill of goods from the Chicago firm. Webb testified that Guernsey gave him a false letter upon which he obtained credit for the goods, expecting to share in the profits. Guernsey took the stock on chattel mortgage and the Chicago firm sued him for it.

DECISION ON BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Federal Judge Rules That United States Courts Have No Jurisdiction Over Homesteads.

Savannah, Ga., May 4.—Judge Speer of the Federal District Court for the southern district of Georgia has made an important decision under the national bankruptcy law. It is to the effect that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over a homestead taken by a bankrupt; that the homestead belongs to the State courts and cannot be considered in the United States court as an asset of the bankrupt; and as regards the homestead the trustee of the bankrupt must look elsewhere than to the United States court. The effect of this decision will be far reaching and will no doubt be the cause of many parties going into bankruptcy who have heretofore held out.

PLANS SUMMER CHARITY WORK.

Associated Bureau Holds a Conference at Lewis Institute—Many Methods Are Described.

A conference of the Bureau of Associated Charities was held last evening at the Lewis Institute to prepare for extensive charitable work during the summer. A large audience was present at the meeting, over which Judge Carter presided. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones discussed "Summer," the opportunity of preventive charity. Miss Annie Nichols spoke of the work of the traveling libraries, Orville T. Bright explained the work of "Vacant Lot Vegetable Gardens," the Rev. John Henry Hopkins told of the benefits derived by the poor from the summer outings, using as his example the camp at Oak Park last year.

BIG TRUST STIRS EUROPE.

W. A. CLARK OF MONTANA MEETING WITH SUCCESS THERE.

Proposed Combine in Copper Said to Contemplate Union of Rothschild and Standard Oil Interests—Berlin Press Warns the Public Against Its Heavy Subscriptions to Shares in New York—Start of Carnegie Steel Corporation—Other Trust Deals.

New York, May 4.—[Special.]—United States Senator W. A. Clark has shaken up the money centers of Europe with his international copper trust. From Paris comes the news of the formation of an Anglo-French copper combine.

London is recalling the case of Secretan, who tried to corner copper ten years ago and drove the price up from $200 to over $500 a ton, and who, by the way, died recently, a broken and discredited gambler.

From Berlin comes this message:

"Berlin, May 4.—The Berlin Neuste Nachtrichten comes out with a warning against the copper trust now being organized in the United States. The paper counsels its readers not to sign for any bonds of the trust, calling the new enterprise a swindle of the worst character."

The $200,000,000 copper trust, which has scared the German and driven the English and French copper trade crazy, is a combination of all the big copper interests in the United States.

The gigantic trust is the result of an unprecedented demand for copper, the soaring in prices of the metal, and the improvement in copper processes.

Rothschilds Are Interested.

The Rothschilds, who have a large holding in the Anaconda, as well as a controlling interest in the important European mines, have been frequently credited with a purpose of cornering the copper supply of the world. They were even supposed to be behind Secretan in his disastrous plan.

Now it is believed Senator Clark has interested them in the international copper trust and that soon the mining and financial world will be startled with the tidings that the copper supply of the entire world is practically under one management. This would bring the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds into a corporation relationship a combination vaster than any the world ever dreamed of.

Such a syndicate, with the Standard Oil Colossus as a part of it, would come near the hypothetical, universal trust of the economists.

Bid for Copper Trust Stock.

The subscriptions for the stock in the new copper combination, to be known as the Amalgamated Copper company, were opened today at the National City Bank, and it is said that the stock, $75,000,000, was subscribed for several times over.

It is announced tonight that the total subscription was $412,000,000.

The final organization of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company has been completed. The authorized capital is $25,000,000 preferred stock and $25,000,000 of common stock.

The Pacific Coast Biscuit company, with an authorized capital of $4,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton today.

The American Alkali company, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, of which $6,000,000 is to be preferred, filed articles at Trenton today.

Articles were also filed of the Gas Self-lighting company, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000.

Start of Carnegie Trust.

What is said to be the first act in the formation of the proposed giant steel combination was the procuring of a New Jersey charter today by the Carnegie Steel company. It is understood that the Carnegie works have been operated as a firm and not as a corporation, and the filing of corporation papers in the name of the Carnegie Steel company is regarded as a formality to get in shape for the big combination. The capital stock, according to the certificate, is only $2,000 as a starter. It is reported that the combination will include the Carnegie works, Federal Steel, Rockefeller Mesaba iron interests, National Steel, American Tinplate, and American Steel and Wire companies, and the capitalization will be $500,000,000. H. C. Frick refused to make any statement tonight concerning the new steel trust.

GATES ON STEEL COMBINE.

Returns to Chicago and Says Amalgamation of the Companies Is Practically Assured.

John W. Gates returned yesterday from New York and brought confirmation of the reports of the combination of all the large steel companies in the country.

According to him, the headquarters of the new company will be in New York, and the capital stock will be between $500,000,000 and $800,000,000, possibly $1,000,000,000.

The President of the new company will be H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, who has been so closely identified with Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Gates said Mr. Carnegie would not have any interest in the new concern, provided the terms he proposed to the combination were accepted. "And I suppose they have been," he said, "else the combine would not now be an assured fact."

The American Steel and Wire was one of two concerns, he said, that held out against the combine until recently. The other is said to have been the Federal Steel company. Mr. Gates said the difficulty was really a small one, and intimated that it was a matter of price. The new company, he says, will be ready for operation by July 1.

"The plan," said Mr. Gates, "is for a combination of all the big steel companies into one concern, which purchases the various plants outright at figures that have been agreed upon and accepted. It will be a good thing for the industry, and the concern will begin business about July 1 at New York, with Mr. Frick as President. As to the capital stock I cannot say definitely, but it will be over $500,000,000, and may reach twice that sum."

Mr. Gates was asked if a result would be the shutting down of factories or the curtailing of output.

"By no means. There is business enough for all of them."

Asked what effect the combination would have upon the American company Mr. Gates replied that the effect would be good, but declined to specify in what particular. "I really do not know the inside of the affair," he declared, "and will be better able to tell more about it when I hear from New York. I know in a general way that all the arrangements have been made for the consolidation."

Among the concerns that are to be combined are the Carnegie Steel and Iron company, National Steel company, American Steel Hoops company, American Tinplate company, Federal Steel company, and the American Steel and Wire company. The Rockefeller Mesaba iron interest will also be in the combine.

STEAL A VISIT TO PEORIA.

State Officers and Their Wives, on a Fishing Trip, Enjoy an Evening at the Theater.

Peoria, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The State officers and their wives, with the exception of Governor and Mrs. Tanner, paid a stolen visit to Peoria tonight and got away again without many citizens being aware of their presence.

The party, twenty-six in all, had been on a fishing trip to Spring Lake for a few days and had begun to long for civilization again.

A member of the party wired a man in Peoria to secure seats at the opera-house. The Fish Commissioners' steam launch Lotus brought the party to the foot of Harrison street and from there they walked three blocks to the theater, where they witnessed the "Ironmaster," after which the Lotus bore them back to camp.

G. A. R. for the Administration.

Denver, Colo., May 4.—The Colorado Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, today adopted resolutions denouncing as treasonable the attempt of certain persons to "hamper the administration in its conduct of the Philippine war."

NO CRITICISM FROM EAGAN.

General Declines to Discuss His Expulsion Wednesday from the Loyal Legion.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—[Special.]—General Charles P. Eagan, when asked relative to the action of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the District of Columbia in expelling him from the order, said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to the action of the Loyal Legion. I have no knowledge of the matter other than what I have gleaned from the newspapers. If the Loyal Legion is willing to accept the verdict of the court-martial, I have nothing to say. I am 3,000 miles from Washington. Under the circumstances what can I say? I will make no criticism. I have consistently refrained from discussing for the press all matters pertaining to the relations between the War department and myself, except concerning my movements, and I will make no deviation in this case."

The General displayed neither vexation nor temper. He is a guest at the Palace Hotel and is on his way to the Hawaiian Islands on a trip, partly of pleasure and partly of business, as he has some interests there in the way of plantations which his son is managing. Mrs. Eagan preceded her husband, and he will join her there. He will sail for Honolulu on Saturday on the America Maru.

The expulsion of General Charles P. Eagan from the Loyal Legion was a topic of general discussion yesterday among members of Illinois Commandery in Chicago. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be that the Washington commandery had simply followed the constitutional law of the order in dropping General Eagan.

Recorder Mason said the constitution required that any member who should be cashiered or convicted of a crime must be expelled.

"General Eagan was not cashiered," said Captain Mason, "but he was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and was sentenced to be cashiered—the only punishment the court could fix on its finding.

"I do not speak officially as the Recorder of this commandery, but personally I am in hearty accord with the action of the Washington commandery. It was perfectly justified and the action it took was well advised."

General Joseph B. Leake said he simply accepted the judgment of the Washington commandery and thought that was the attitude of the Chicago members generally.

General John C. Black said he did not want to express an opinion in the case, as it was an affair of the Washington commandery alone.

PARTY PLEDGES FULFILLED.

Wisconsin Legislature Passes a Number of Reform Measures—Problems of Taxation.

Madison, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—The forty-fourth legislative session in Wisconsin ended at noon today. Seven Senators and seventeen Assemblymen remained for the final ceremony and to await the Governor's action on bills.

The present Legislature will doubtless go down in the annals of the State as notable chiefly for the taxation legislation enacted. No past body ever dealt with so many difficult measures of this nature.

Most of the pledges made by the Republican party have been carried out. Most conspicuous of these was that plank pledging legislation to prohibit the use of railway passes and franks by public officials. The anti-pass law is sufficiently broad in its scope to please the most ardent advocates of reform along this line. Another party pledge has been kept in the passage of the Roehr lobby bill. This measure, while it will not prohibit the lobby, will serve to regulate it in such a manner as will tend to more efficacious legislation.

Probably the most important bill passed was that providing for the creation of a permanent State Tax commission to investigate the general subject of taxation and to make recommendations to future Legislatures. Bills were passed also to provide for the taxation of sleeping car, equipment, freight line and express companies. Just what amount of revenue these bills will bring to the State is not known.

Another important step in the matter of taxation has been taken in the passage of the Orton insurance bill. The bill is aimed especially at the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee. Heretofore this company has escaped with the payment of a tax of about $34,000 a year. Under the Orton bill it will pay from $220,000 to $225,000 a year.

The Legislature, however, made no provision for increasing railroad taxation.

STRAUS MAY SECURE PAYMENT.

American Missionary Claims Against Turkey Are Likely to Be Adjusted.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Inquiry here confirms, in a measure, the report from Europe that the United States Minister to Constantinople, Mr. Straus, has secured assurances from the Turkish government that it will pay the claims of American missionaries for property destroyed during the Armenian troubles, some years ago. Several months ago Mr. Straus succeeded in inducing the Porte to open negotiations on this subject, but so far as State department advices show it would be erroneous to state that the Porte agreed to pay these claims, though, having undertaken to consider them and having recognized the basis of the claim for compensation, there is every expectation that the claims will be adjusted.

ANNUAL HARVARD-YALE DEBATE

College Men to Discuss the Method of Electing United States Senators.

Cambridge, Mass., May 4.—[Special.]—The annual Harvard-Yale debate will take place in Saunders Theater, Cambridge, on Friday next. For three successive times Yale has defeated Harvard in debate, though before starting the string of victories Harvard had been in seven times. The question to be debated is:

"Resolved, That the present method of electing Senators is preferable to that by popular vote."

Harvard submitted the question and Yale took the negative. The negative of a question from the debating standpoint is usually considered an advantage. In some thirteen intercollegiate debates only two have been won by the affirmative.

UTE RESERVATION IS OPENED.

Hundreds Ready for the Grand Rush When the Hour of Noon Is Struck.

Durango, Colo., May 4.—Many persons who had been holding places in the line at the land office changed their minds today and joined the rush for locations in the Ute lands which were opened for settlement at noon by proclamation of the President. Whistles and bells proclaimed the hour of opening. Scores of men who had been holding places in line sold out half an hour before the opening, $50 being the prevailing price. It is estimated that 1,000 people sought in various ways to secure land. Men were scattered along the Colorado and New Mexico lines for forty miles, awaiting the hour, many with no means of rapid transit. From Durango hundreds of mounted and armed men began pushing to the front at daylight.

ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE

Leonard C. Koehler of Chicago Said to Be Implicated in a Crime at Marengo.

Marengo, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—Frank Hueckler, a native of Switzerland, died here on Sunday under such circumstances that an investigation was necessary. After the Coroner's jury returned its verdict today State's Attorney Lumley preferred charges of murder against Leonard C. Koehler of Chicago and Joseph F. Held. A few hours before the death of Hueckler he was induced to make a will leaving all his property to Held. Both men were taken to the county jail tonight and their case will come before the grand jury at the next term of court. Koehler's real name is said to be Fusbeck.

POINTS TO WOMAN'S DUTY

ADDRESS OF "OCTAVE THANET" AT IOWA FEDERATION MEETING.

TO CRUSH THE FILIPINO ARMY.

Object of MacArthur's Present Movement Toward San Fernando.

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lawton Endeavors to Cut Off Rebel Retreat to the Mountains.

FEW KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Manila, May 5.—With Captain Orwig Lieutenant Hardy and a detachment of the Twentieth Kansas entered San Tomas, fording the bayous, right after the bridge was taken. All stores and property had been removed from the town, and most of it burned. Yet there was not a soul in it.

The Filipino army is taking stores of grain to the mountains. Colonel Funston was wounded in the hand while taking San Tomas railroad station.

Filipinos Fight Desperately.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Manila, May 5—8:25 a. m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of General MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando, fighting desperately at long range after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery.

The movement commenced at half-past 5 in the morning. General Hale's brigade, consisting of five gatlings, under command of Major Young of the Sixth Artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, the First Nebraska Regiment, and the First Dakota Regiment, advanced along the road, a few miles west of the railway line.

General Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and gatling guns under the command of Lieutenant Naylor of the Utah Light Artillery, mounted on handcars, pushed ahead, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible.

The country to be traversed proved the worst yet encountered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance materially.

Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is about eight kilometers from Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river, and the rebels had only left a small force to check General Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of General Hale.

Although the attacking force poured a heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking when Major Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover.

General Wheaton, in the meantime, tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

Rebels Take Courage.

As soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour in the face of the American volleys and a rapid fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarding trains that were in readiness and the others taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the Villages of San Tomas and Minalin.

About noon General Wheaton crossed the broken bridge, cleared the stragglers out of the villages, and advanced toward San Fernando. General Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

Losses to American Troops.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed and Captain Albrecht, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska, and one of the South Dakota wounded.

The enemy's loss was slight.

Attack on San Fernando.

After a short rest the advance was continued, General Wheaton encountering the first series of intrenchments near San Fernando. The rebels now opened a hot fire.

Colonel Funston of the Twentieth Kansas was wounded, one Lieutenant was killed, and nine were wounded while leading four companies of the Kansas regiment to outflank the enemy.

General Hale pushed along the road, flanking the trenches.

More than a hundred sick and wounded men from General Lawton's brigade were brought to Manila from Malolos by last night's train. The heat is unbearable.

Rebels are Wavering.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

It seems as though General Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter.

The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage. The insurgents expected them to advance on Baliwag by way of Quingua, and had furrowed the entire country between Quingua with the strongest sort of intrenchments.

Instead of taking this course General MacArthur swung towards San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. General Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsuam from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the rebels towards the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had already counted.

General Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

Refuses to Release Prisoners.

The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of the officers held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Aguinaldo. Fearing to land they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying they were authorized to exchange 15,000 Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from Señor Mabini, Aguinaldo's Prime Minister, which was dated Sept. 28, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of exchange of prisoners.

Official News from Otis.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The War department has received the following from General Otis, giving the situation in the Philippines:

Manila, May 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton holds Santa Rosa, captured 2d instant, after rapid march from Angat, where supplied with rations, pack animals, and rations. Wheaton followed the strongly intrenched enemy to the north and northwestward, capturing large amounts of food supplies, and has his detachments to north and eastward. His successful movement attended with great difficulty, because of character of country, rain, and heat. He now covers our railway communication and will be supplied from Malolos.

"MacArthur's column concentrated, took up advance on San Fernando at 6:30 this morning. Do not apprehend sharp resistance on part of enemy, who will probably leave railroad and retire northeasterly direct to north of Lawton.

"Destruction of railroad near Calumpit necessitates dependence on wagon transportation. Enemy to south and east of Manila 9,000; opposed by sufficient force under Ovenshine and Hall; his demonstrations thus far properly met by these officers with slight losses.

"Many requests received from outlying cities for protection against insurgent troops."

Another cablegram received from General Otis says:

"Manila, May 4. — Adjutant General, Washington: Summers with six battalions Oregon, Dakota, Third Infantry, and piece of Utah Light Artillery of Lawton's division proceeded north this morning to Maasand; crossed river, charged enemy in strong intrenchments, driving him northward, and inflicting considerable loss. His casualties, two wounded."

CASUALTIES IN FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis has reported to the War department at Washington the following list of casualties resulting from military operations in the vicinity of Calumpit on April 23:

KILLED.

GOLAMBESKI, JOHN, corporal, Company K, Fourth Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

SCHAFFER, CHARLES, Company I, First Nebraska; leg; slight.
GILBERT, WILLIAM, Company K, First Nebraska; thigh; slight.
HUNTER, LEO H., Company K, First Nebraska; hip; slight.
KEENEY, JOHN D., Company F, First Nebraska; hand; severe; accidental.
McGREEVY, JAMES, Company K, Fourth Cavalry, hand; slight.
OSSOWSKI, PAUL, Company C, First Nebraska; hand; severe; accidental.

CUBA'S NEW SUPREME COURT.

Governor General Brooke Signs the Commissions of President Mendoza and His Associates.

Havana, May 4.—Governor General Brooke today signed the commissions of the President and associate Justices of the recently constituted Supreme Court of Cuba. The tribunal, as now made up, consists of Señor Antonio Gonzalez de Mendoza, President, and Señors Pedro Gonzalez Llorente, José Garcia Montes, Luis Estevez Romero, Eudaldo Tamayo, Angel Betancourt, and Rafael Cruz Pores, associates.

Señor Federico Mora, who has held the post of Civil Governor of Havana, is appointed Attorney General, with Señors Octavio Giberga and Carlos Revilla as his assistants. All the Justices are well-known jurists, men of untarnished reputations, and possessed of wealth enough to place them beyond temptation to abuse their trust. The selections satisfy all legitimate political considerations, the four principal provinces being represented in the tribunal.

Señor Mora, the Attorney General, has proved virtually the only Civil Governor who has thoroughly adjusted himself to the policy of the American administration. His successor as Civil Governor has not yet been named.

New Marriage Laws.

Señor José Lanuza, Secretary of Justice in General Brooke's Cabinet of Advisers, has submitted the first draft of a proposed decree regulating marriages, whose object it is to legalize those performed by Protestant clergy and by civil functionaries. The draft makes the civil ceremony without exception essential, leaving marriages performed solely according to religious rites illegal. It also extends the divorce privilege.

Talk of the Presidency.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, May 4.—Colonel Carlos Cespedes is not a candiate for President of the Republic of Cuba. He says General Gomez will be the President, as all Cubans, in or out of the patriot army, want the veteran Commander-in-Chief for head of the budding republic of the Antilles.

Revised Army List.

Colonel Cespedes says the revised army list contains 37,000 names, and that 6,000 of these men, being now in government employ, will get nine of the $3,000,000 to be distributed by the United States government. The officers, he says, need money as much as the privates, and each will receive the same sum ($75) as the men. Vouchers for back pay amounting to $40,000,000 will be given out by General Gomez, the Colonel adds, and assumed by the future Cuban Republic, the amount to include the money due Cuban civil and military employes.

To Help Cuban Farmers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, May 4.—The military government has under consideration a proposal to distribute agricultural utensils to those who need them to resume the tillage of the fields, the value of the tools to be made good subsequently by payments to village and other local governing boards.

Larger Yield of Tobacco.

Reports from the tobacco-growing district around Villa Clara indicate a much larger crop for this year than for last, the yield being now estimated at about 80,000 tercios.

PEACE REIGNS IN SAMOA.

WARRING NATIVES COMPELLED TO ACCEPT A TEMPORARY TRUCE.

Pending the Arrival of the International Commissioners Mataafa Removes His Forces Beyond Lines Six and Ten Miles from Apia—German Consul Refuses His Consent to the Armistice—Admiral Kautz Reports No More Fighting on the Island.

Auckland, N. Z., May 4.—Peace prevails in the Samoas pending the arrival of the international commission. Advices from Apia received here and dated April 27 state Mataafa has, after the exertion of considerable pressure from Admiral Kautz and Captain Sturdee, agreed to a truce and withdrawn his forces outside of a strip of territory ten miles long and six miles wide, with Apia in the center, thus leaving the city itself and the country immediately surrounding it in temporary tranquillity.

Lieutenant Grant's forces are now patrolling the prescribed territory and good order prevails.

Mataafa did not consent to the armistice until he had been compelled to by show of strength.

When dispatches from London, Washington, and Berlin arrived with a joint request that the inhabitants peacefully await the arrival of the international commissioners the request was transmitted to Mataafa by a French priest. Mataafa was requested to withdraw his forces outside a line ten miles long and six miles broad.

German Consul Declines.

Mataafa declined to consider the request until it was indorsed by the German Consul and the Captain of the German cruiser Falke.

The German Consul declined to consent to the arrangement.

Admiral Kautz and Captain Stuart of the British cruiser Tauranga thereupon sent an ultimatum to Mataafa, threatening to compel the withdrawal of his forces. Lieutenant Gaunt's brigade was strengthened, and a heavy gun was landed at Mulinu, and war rockets were gotten in readiness. Being informed of these preparations, Mataafa made prompt reply, agreeing to withdraw immediately.

On April 25 an important meeting of the King and his chiefs was held. They were informed of the action that had been taken by the British and American naval commanders, and gave it general approval.

A majority of the inhabitants are highly dissatisfied with the cessation of hostilities. They say that Mataafa is beaten now, and that the trouble would all be ended in a week or ten days were the advantage pushed.

The rebels are delighted at the delay, which will give them time to refill cartridge shells and build more forts.

It is doubtful if British or American subjects will give much evidence before the international commission, owing to fear that to express themselves candidly would interfere with trade relations. For this reason the evidence before the commission is likely to be one-sided.

One or Two Skirmishes.

There was little skirmishing between April 22, the date of the last advices from Apia, and the declaration of the armistice.

On April 22 there was a sharp skirmish between rebels and Lieutenant R. A. Gaunt's brigade near the Town of Vaillima. In this engagement one Mataafan was killed. The lines of the friendlies were attacked in the darkness at two points, but none of them was killed.

On April 23 there was some bush fighting. Lieutenant Gaunt's brigade, numbering 900 men, advanced under a hot fire. The enemy lost several men, the bodies of the dead being dragged away. Of the friendlies one was killed and three were wounded. The British Lieutenants, Innes, Hickman, Shuler, and Heathcoate, under Lieutenant Gaunt, led the loyalists.

Herr Hufnagle, the manager of the plantation upon which the American and British sailors were ambushed, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Freeman of the British navy, Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and two others, is still detained on board the German cruiser Falke.

The statement by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, that Mataafa was unanimously elected King of the Samoan Islands, is denounced in Samoa.

Kautz's Official Report.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy department from Admiral Kautz:

Auckland, May 4, subdate Apia, April 27.—Secretary Navy, Washington: All quiet at Apia. Mataafa and his chief . . . agreed to keep outside lines prescribed by British senior officer present, and to . . . until commission . . . there will be no more fighting. KAUTZ.

The cablegram was mutilated in transmission over the cables and in the process of resolving the cipher. Its meaning is plain to the naval officials as confirming the press report that a truce has been agreed upon.

An official statement is made at the German Embassy that strict instructions were given to the German Consul at Apia, Samoa, to join with his colleagues, American and British, in a proclamation for the suspension of hostilities. Under these circumstances the officials are at a loss to account for the press report coming via Auckland that the Germans refuse to join in the proclamation, and are inclined to attribute it to anti-German influences.

At the British Embassy no advices have been received concerning the reported refusal of the Germans to join in the proclamation.

Mr. John George Leigh of the London Times has arrived here to meet officials before proceeding to Samoa. It is said he will be the first representative of a British paper there.

Germans Claim the Credit.

Berlin, May 4.—The National Zeitung publishes today a dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated April 22, which says:

"The orders from London and Washington to suspend hostilities have brought back tranquility and peace. In compliance with the demand of the German Consul, Mataafa has gone back a long distance westward into the interior, so that there will be no danger of any collision with his troops. We Germans are naturally satisfied that our patience and impartiality have finally triumphed."

MRS. J. G. STYLES, WHO MURDERED HER MOTHER

KAUTZ WRITES A LETTER.

Admiral at Samoa Declares the German Consul Arrogant and Unreasonable.

Georgetown, O., May 4.—[Special.]—A letter written to Mr. Frederick Kautz of this city by his brother, Admiral Kauts, now at Apia, has been given out here. The Admiral says among other things:

"I have done nothing but what an honest, sensible officer of the United States navy would have done had he been in my position.

"I had no idea of doing anything but hold an investigation on what has been done here since Jan. 1, but the German Consul General was arrogant and unreasonable, so that I was obliged to do something or suffer disgrace even in my own estimation.

"I therefore concluded to do what ought to be done, and refer the matter to the government later on.

"You know (but perhaps you do not) that there was a Berlin treaty made ten years ago, to which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were the parties, Samoa agreeing that a government should be formed here. A section of this treaty provided that in case of a vacancy by the death of the King the Chief Justice of Samoa should decide who should be King.

"Last August the King died, and after complying with the law, the Chief Justice decided that Malietoa Tanus, son of the last King, should be King.

"The German Consul General and his adherents wanted another man, Mataafa, to be King, and a revolution was started up and a lot of people were killed on Jan. 1.

"They were so strong the English and American Consuls had to make a compromise and accept a provisional government to stop the war, with Mataafa and thirteen chiefs in charge. This was unfortunate, but the Consuls claimed that it was necessary, though it played into the hands of the German Consul General. When I came I said:

"'You did this because you were too weak to do anything else. Now that we are stronger let us undo the wrong,' and we did."

WILL NOT AID PACIFIC CABLE.

Great Britain Willing to Pay Small Subsidy, but Canada and Australia Must Bear the Cost.

London, May 5.—The report of the Pacific Cable committee, issued yesterday, shows the committee has recommended the proposed cable be opened and operated by the governments interested.

A Parliamentary paper containing correspondence regarding the proposed cable was issued tonight. Embodied in the paper is the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on April 28, to the effect the government of Great Britain has always considered that the construction of a cable is of far greater importance to Australasia and Canada than to the United Kingdom, and that the government would not be disposed to recommend that Parliament vote in aid of the project, preferring to pay a small annual subsidy.

The morning papers blame the government—the Liberal organs severely and the Ministerial journals mildly—for its lukewarm attitude toward the Pacific cable.

The Daily Mail reminds Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that if the scheme collapses American enterprise will probably soon supply the deficiency by continuing the Honolulu cable to Australia, in which event the benefits intended for Canada would be diverted to the United States.

SPAIN'S CLAIM AGAINST CHINA.

Agents Visit Hongkong to Collect Evidence of the Sale of Arms to the Filipinos.

Hongkong, May 5.—Spain is collecting evidence here with a view of claiming a cession of land in China as indemnity from the Chinese government for permitting the steamer Abbey to leave Canton last August with arms for the Philippines.

The little steamer Abbey, or Abby, was seized by the armed dispatch boat of Admiral Dewey's squadron on Sept. 23 last. It was of American register, though formerly known as the Pasig. It was reported to Admiral Dewey that the vessel was carrying arms and supplies of war to the Filipinos, and he sent the McCulloch to intercept it. When the American cutter finally found the Abbey in Batangas Bay, on the southern coast of Luzon, the filibuster had landed its cargo of arms and munitions, and the insurgents refused to give them up. Thereupon the Abbey was seized and taken by the McCulloch to Manila, in accordance with Admiral Dewey's desire to maintain the status quo in the Philippines pending the conclusion of the work of the Peace commission in Paris.

MRS. EMMA MARSHALL'S DEATH

English Writer and Author of a Long List of Historical Novels Dies in London.

London, May 4.—Mrs. Emma Marshall, the novelist, is dead.

Mrs. Marshall was the youngest daughter of Simon Martin, a banker of Norwich. She wrote a long series of historical novels, the central figures in which were such men as Sir Thomas Brown, George Herbert, and Sir Philip Sidney. The more popular of her works were "Under Salisbury's Spire," "Penhurst Castle," "Winchester Meads," "In the Choir of Westminster Abbey," "Under the Dome of St. Paul's," and "Better Late than Never."

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

MRS. KATHERINE SCHULTZ, SLAIN BY DAUGHTER

TO TEST FLYING MACHINE

AIRSHIP CONSTRUCTED WITH CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, Believes He Has Solved the Problem — His Life's Work Devoted to the Accomplishment of This Object—Secrecy Maintained About Its Construction—One of His Friends Gives Idea of It.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Professor S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, the government expert on aerial navigation, will soon make the trial experiment with his new flying machine.

This airship has been constructed with the $25,000 appropriated by the last Congress for the purpose of experimenting with and developing flying machines under the direction of the War department. Professor Langley's new machine is being built at Quantico, Va., a short distance from Washington on the Potomac River. The utmost secrecy has been observed about its construction, only Professor Langley's friends and coworkers being allowed to inspect plans or model.

From a conversation with one of his friends it can be stated positively he is working along the same line in which he has achieved much success in the past, and developed a machine which has demonstrated its ability to navigate the air. Professor Langley calls his machine an aerodrome, and it is purely a "flying machine." That is, it is something much heavier than air, and entirely different in principle from a balloon, which floats only on account of its lightness, as a ship does in the water.

It is patterned after nature's flying machines, the birds, and only differs in principle of action in that instead of being propelled by the wings, it gains and maintains headway through the medium of a propeller, fashioned on the order of a ship's screw.

Charters a Steamer.

Professor Langley has chartered the steamer Bartholdi, and will visit the place where his ship is building in a few days. The experiments will continue until the machine reaches such a stage of perfection that it can be publicly exhibited and inspected by officials of the War department.

When the appropriation of $25,000 was first made available for experiments with flying machines and placed at the disposal of the War department, numerous applications were received from inventors all over the country for a share of the money to conduct experiments and build models. On account of Professor Langley's past success in this line, to which he has devoted a life's work, the department put the appropriation practically at his disposal with carte blanche to build and experiment along such lines as he saw fit. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the work, and now his new ship is ready for its trial trips.

The small model with which Professor Langley experimented two years ago succeeded in making a flight of almost a mile, describing a circle, and only stopped on account of the steam contained in a small boiler, which was fired at the start, giving out. This model carried such dead weight in proportion to its size as would constitute a cargo in a full sized ship, and those who witnessed the experiment were enthusiastic over the success achieved by the inventor. Th trouble was solely in the motive power and the inability to keep going without some one on board to tend the fires and keep up steam. This model was built out of Professor Langley's private funds, and the personal cost to him was considerable.

Full Size for One Passenger.

The new model is to be of full size for one passenger, but whether any one will make a trip in it during the first experiment is not known. The chief point is that Professor Langley has adopted some new motive power which promises to make his flying machine a perfect success.

In point of motive power he has been materially aided in the last few years by the progress made in adapting power for automobiles, where the essential points necessary for propelling an airship, lightness and duration of motive power on a small supply of fuel, have been observed. He has adapted to the use of his ship, it is said, one of the three principal motive powers used in the automobiles today—electric storage battery, gasoline motor, or compressed air. Whichever power he has chosen for his machine has been thoroughly tested by him, and put in shape to suit the needs of his invention.

Speed is indispensable with Professor Langley's flying machine, and it must be in motion to sustain itself, and even in motion before it can begin to fly. For this reason the power adopted must be able to drive the huge propeller at the stern of the machine around at a high rate of speed, and to properly conduct the experiments a proper platform for launching the machine must be provided.

The point selected for the experiments is where the river is wide and the machine may fly without danger of running into an obstruction and maintain a straight course at a given height without reference to the contour of the land. If any one operates the ship this is absolutely essential to guard against danger.

Platform for Launching.

A proper position platform for launching the ship will be built on a raft or barge in the water, and when the machine is ready to fly, the wings outstretched and given the proper angle, the propeller will be set in motion and the ship is expected to rise and sail straight forward through the air. Its course and the elevation to which it shall rise are governed by the wings and two paddles on either side of the ship. The momentum is regulated by the rate of speed at which the propeller moves, and head winds do not seriously retard the movement of the ship.

Professor Langley is confident of success with his ship, and his friends who know his plans are even more so, but as he has no specified time in which to finish the work, and his expenses have not been heavy, he will probably make a thorough test before exhibiting the machine and turning it over to the War department. If his first experiments are successful and encouraging an operator will be employed to navigate the ship and make frequent trips in the vicinity of the place where it is stored, to give it an actual working test.

Fat Men's Club to Move.

Over two tons of avoirdupois carried by twenty members of the Fat Men's club met at 75 Clark street last evening and voted to establish headquarters at Koch's Hall, 104 Randolph street. Their old room, although it would comfortably accommodate 300 persons of ordinary mold, was found to be too small. State Senator Evans of Aurora was elected to membership as a lightweight at 214 pounds.

Dames of the Loyal Legion.

Wives, daughters, and widows of companions of the Loyal Legion of the United States met at the Palmer House yesterday and organized "The Dames of the Loyal Legion." About thirty were present. Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck was chairman and Miss Simeon H. Crane secretary.

No old-time doctor discards the medicine which can show an unbroken record of

Fifty Years of Cures.

To those doctors, who went up and down the country in every kind of wind and weather, faithful, patient, and true, Ayer's Sarsaparilla owes its first success. Today any doctor of repute who prescribes any Sarsaparilla prescribes *Ayer's*. We have thousands of testimonials from doctors all over this land that it is the one safe Sarsaparilla, and the doctors know what it is, because we have been giving the formula of it to them for over half a century.

This is why

AYER'S

is "the leader of them all," not because of much advertising nor because of what we put around the bottle, but because of what is in the bottle.

It is the one safe spring medicine for you.

Up-to-Date Men Know

that we more than equal the garment of the expensive tailors, and that our **charges are exactly one-half.**

We have devoted 20 years to the art of tailoring and understand it thoroughly.

We carry many times more fabrics than the regular tailors and buy yards where they buy inches. The woolen mills of Europe know we **buy for cash**—therefore we buy cheap. We do over a million-dollar business per annum. Our business is managed with mathematical exactitude—**no leakage.** It is worth your while to come and see if we do not make a $50 Suit for $25. A fit positively guaranteed.

Work Bros. & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing Mfrs.,
Cor. Jackson-blvd. and Fifth-av.

69
Washington-st., between State and Dearborn, is
STANTON & CO.'S
NEW LOCATION.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

BABIES ON FIRE
With Itching, Burning Skin and Scalp Humors

Will find Instant Relief, as well as rest and sleep, from the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
SHORT LINE
ELECTRIC-LIGHTED TRAINS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

The Tribune...
FIRST IN NEWS,
FIRST IN ADVERTISING,
FIRST IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

EASY RACE FOR MANUEL.

A. H. & D. H. MORRIS' CRACK COLT WINS THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Corrigan's Corsin Is Second and J. E. Madden's Maso Third—Speedy Son of Bob Miles and Espanita Takes the Lead at the Turn Into the Stretch and Comes First Under the Wire Without Extending Himself—Great Crowd Sees the Contest.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth Kentucky Derby was won by A. H. and D. H. Morris' colt, Manuel. Corsine, carrying the green and white of Edward Corrigan, finished an easy second, and John E. Madden's candidate, Maso, was a distant third.

The finish was in the order of the betting, Manuel was an odds-on favorite, and every loyal son of Kentucky bet on him, forcing his price from 7 to 10 at the opening to 11 to 20 at post time. Corsine, the gallant son of Riley and Hinda was himself a product of the Blue Grass State, but was looked upon as a California colt, and the Kentuckians are loyal to what they claim is their own. Maso, His Lordship, and Fontainebleau, the other starters, were not seriously considered.

Manuel, with the famous Eastern rider, Fred Taral, in the saddle, was one of the first to show on the track for the warming-up exercise. Rider and horse were greeted with rounds of applause when they came out of the paddock and cantered past the stand to the quarter pole. Manuel was trotted to the furlong mark and breezed from there to the judges' stand, moving with a long, easy stride which inspired confidence in those who were fearful that the colt's injured hoof might show signs of lameness.

Trainer Robert Walden had an electric bandage on Manuel's injured hoof, and the son of Bob Miles and Espanita showed no signs of his recent injury. Corsine was cantered around the track twice, but was not "let down."

Off at the First Break.

There was only a few minutes' delay at the post, and when Starter Morgan Chinn dropped his flag at the first break the field was in good alignment, with Manuel in front and Corsine in the rear, the latter having slightly the worst of the break. Coming down the stretch Taral took a steadying hold of Manuel and His Lordship and Fontainebleau were in front of him passing the stand.

The first quarter was covered in :25¾ and the first two were fighting for their heads. Manuel was nodding along a half length behind Fontainebleau and Maso and Corsine followed in the order named.

There was little change in the positions going around the first turn, but straightened away on the back stretch there was a general closing up. The half was covered in :50¾, and at this point His Lordship was a length to the good, while Fontainebleau was half a length before Manuel. Burns moved Corsine up into third place about the half-mile pole on the back stretch, where His Lordship and Fontainebleau seemed to have had enough, both stopping with their mouths open.

Rounding the turn for Taral let out a link on Manuel and a mighty shout went up from the watchers in the grand stand and field, but when Burns sent Corsine after the son of Bob Miles a mightier shout was heard. Taral, however, brought his mount away and the race was practically over. Above the last eighth pole Manuel was nearly two lengths to the good and running well within himself, while Corsine was driving to the limit.

The favorite galloped home the easiest of winners and passed the finish line a length and a half before Corsine. The latter was five lengths before Maso, who passed out His Lordship and Fontainebleau at the head of the stretch. Manuel was not breathing hard when Taral brought him back to the judges' stand and asked for permission to dismount.

The balance of the card was made up of two 2-year-old events, two selling races at a mile, and a five and a half furlong scramble for sprinters. Baker & Gentry's G. W. Johnson—Sophia Hardy colt, Lieutenant Gibson, was an equal favorite with Atlante and Sarmatian in the first event for youngsters, and he won in impressive style by a neck from Atlante, who was off running and showed in front almost to the end. Sarmatian finished in third place, only half a length back.

Molly Newman was off running in the race for 2-year-old fillies and, backed from 15 to 8 to 1, she won easily by two lengths. Unsightly was nearly the same distance before the favorite, Fairy Dell. The start in both the 2-year-old events were bad.

Afamada, out for the first time this season, tiptoed a smart field in the opening scramble. He was in front all the way, but Primrose was crowding him close at the end and ran him to a nose. The much touted Lady in Blue, ridden by Burns, was a distant third.

Morcom was an odds-on favorite in the first end of the mile selling exit and he won without much trouble from Traveler and Vice Regent. Lansey tried to make a runaway race of the mile at the end of the card, but Rita caught her in the last sixteenth and won by a neck.

Patroon was entered in the third race, but W. A. Gallagher, its owner, received an intimation that the horse would be run up or claimed and he tried to get him excused on the plea that he had scratched here. The horse was examined by the judges and found to be sound, but Gallagher refused to start him and he and the horse were ruled off.

Jockey Burns and Taral left for New York tonight, where both have engagements at the Metropolitan Handicap to be run Saturday. Burns will ride his employer's horse, Algol.

Louisville Summaries May 4.

Weather clear; track slow.

First race, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
12-5	Afamada, 102 (Beauchamp)	2	1½	1½	1½	1nk
6-5	Primate, 107 (Aker)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	The Lein Blue, 95 (T. Burns)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:09. Queen of Song, The Dauphin, Fervor, Kentucky Colonel, and Treopia finished as named. Winner—Dr. J., by Duke of Montrose—Laura W. Start good. It was a driving finish. Afamada wanted to quit at the end.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Lieut. Gibson, 108 (J. Hill)	2	2½	2½	1½	1nk
8-1	Atlante, 108 (T. Burns)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
3-1	Sarmatian, 113 (T. Murphy)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:20¾. Highland Lad, Flaunt, Benadier, Barney L., and Round O. finished as named. Winner—Baker & Gentry's br. c. by G. W. Johnson—Sophia Hardy. Post 18 minutes. Start bad. The winner was all out; second driving. Sarmatian was the best.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Morcom, 107 (Holden)	1	1½	1½	1½	1nk
4-1	Traveler, 110 (Cassidy)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
15-1	Vice Regal, 106 (T. Walker)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:46. Bellamy, Valorine, Assassin, and Ravarin finished as named. Winner—B. c. by Sayre—Stephanie. Post 8 minutes. Start fair. Won driving; second the same. Morcom was the best and went to the front on the stretch turn.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles. 3-year-olds. Kentucky Derby, value $6,400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
11-20	Manuel, 117 (Taral)	1	1½	1½	1½	1nk
9-1	Corsini, 117 (Burns)	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Maso, 117 (Conley)	4	4½	4½	3½	3½
12-1	His Lordship, 110 (N. Turner)	2	2½	2½	4½	4½
50-1	Fontainebleau, 117 (Overton)	5	5½	5½	5½	5½

Time—:25¾; :50¾; 1:17¾; 1:45¼; 1:58¾; 2:12. Winner—A. H. & D. H. Morris' b. c., by Bob Miles—Espanita. Post 3 minutes. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Manuel went to the front when ready and made his field look cheap. Corsini got off poorly. His Lordship and Fontainebleau quit after going seven furlongs. After the first half it was evident the race was between the first two. Manuel could have won away off had Taral so chosen.

Fifth race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Mol. Newman, 105 (Beauch'mp)	2	1½	1½	1½	1nk
7-1	Unsightly, 110 (T. Walker)	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Fairy Dell, 110 (T. Burns)	4	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 49¾. Clara Wooley, Lady Elite, Villa, Onota, and Susie Jinks finished as named. Winner—B. f. by Pursebearer—Flutter. Start bad. Won easily; second handily. Mollie Newman had the most speed of the party.

Sixth race, ½ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Sister Stella, 99 (Moody)	2	2½	1½	1½	1nk
7-1	Rosetree, 102 (Odom)	3	3½	2½	2½	2½
3-1	Dr. Dolittle, 110 (Silvia)	1	1½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:49 1-5. King of the Garter, Glenolne, Miss Tenny, Nasarin, Ortolan, and Napoleon Bonaparte to his credit finished as named. Winner—H. P. Dill's br. m. by Sir Dixon—Mercedes. Post 11 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Sister Stella led the way and made a great run in the stretch.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Be Be B., 97 (Moody)	2	2½	1½	1½	1nk
4-1	Rifle, 114 (N. Turner)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Isabey, 111 (W. Dean)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:16. Don Crispin, Cumbrian, and Fullerton finished as named. Winner—B. c. by Maxim—Napa. Start good. The first two fought it out.

Today's Louisville Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—St. Wood, 118 pounds; Canalcum, 115; Manlius B., 115; Hansburg, 118; Granby, 112; Effie, Jack Horner, 112; Pat Gray, 107; Maskell, 110; Hard Knox, 110; Robert Ralke, 110; Tolstoi, ch. c., by Halden Edwards—Our Flag, 114.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Alfred C., 110 pounds; Russell R., 110; Hansford, b. c., by Hanover—Orlie, 110; Zanwill, ch. c., by Ares—Jennie Willoughby, 110; His Excellency, ch. c., by Esher—Excellenza, 110; Estill, ch. c., by Onondaga—Annona, 110; Ooprose, 110.

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Rush, 112 pounds; Primavera, 105; Full Dress, 106; Lyre, 107; Alcyone, 107.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, the Debutante Stakes, value $1,900, 2-year-olds, fillies—Unsightly, 118 pounds; Dandelion, 115; Wardlin, 115; Honeywood, 115; Elizabeth Klein, 115; Villa V., 110; Water Bottle, b. f., by Chevisot—Wild Flower, 110; Broomstick, b. f., by Chevisot, 110; Pride of the Barn, ch. f., by Eshea—Pride of Montrose, 110; Scarlet Lily, br. f., by Jim Gore—Red Veil, 110; Aeria Ralls, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Madrilene, 113 pounds; Lord Zeus, 115; Simon D., 110; Disciplined, 106; Rockwood, 107; Sir Richard M., 101; Goldsbee, 100; Monoman, 99; Piccola, 99; Deering, 98; Bill Barnes, 98; Dick Bradley, 92; Miss Day, 87; Louisville Belle, 87; Harry Preston, 87.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Brighite S., 105 pounds; Light Lancer, 105; Regal, 105; Amateur, 101; Hurricane, 101; Hanlon, 100; Haseldean, 96; Winter, 93; Bridal Tour, 93; Major Bell, 92.

Close of Aqueduct Meeting.

New York, May 4.—A big crowd witnessed the racing at Aqueduct today, the last day of a most successful meet. The Flushing was the stake on the card and it was the heaviest betting race of the day. Duke of Middleburg, Glencoe, and Miss Tenny being heavily backed. The Duke of Middleburg, however, was the only one of these three placed, Sister Stella coming through with a rush at the end and winning by a narrow margin. Summary:

Aqueduct Summaries May 4.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, about ¼ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-10	Harry Reed, 114 (Spencer)	1	1½	1½	1½	1nk
8-1	Egbert, 114 (Songer)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Pacemaker, 109 (Broderick)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :23. Tanis, Domineer, Characrace, Chenille, and Little Jess finished as named. Winner—Br. g. by Himyar—Lucy Glenn. Start good. Won easily; Harry Reed galloped under restraint all the way.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Lamp Globe, 110 (Mitchell)	3	3½	2½	1½	1nk
20-1	Stucky, 110 (Slack)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
20-1	Maharajah, 110 (Wilson)	2	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:04. Advance Guard, Mattie Bauer, Johnny Bloomenthal, Dr. Rice, and Wyoming finished as named. Winner—Johnston & Skinner's ch. c., by Lamplighter—Princess Loraine. Post 18 minutes. Start good. Won handily. Lamp Globe was pounds the best.

Third race, ⅝ furlongs, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Clair, 97 (Moody)	1	1½	1½	1½	1nk
11-5	Lambert, 114 (Schorrer)	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
3-1	Kelly, 107 (Spencer)	2	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:09 1-5. Tyrian, Takanasse, Dr. Parker, Old Sangus, Lady Lindsay, and Sensational finished as named. Winner—B. c. by St. Leonards—Carlita. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Lambert should have won easily. Scherrer never rode the race and the ride looked bad.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling, the Flushing Stakes:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Sister Stella, 99 (Moody)	2	2½	1½	1½	1nk
3-1	Rosetree, 102 (Odom)	3	3½	2½	2½	2½
3-1	Dr. Dolittle, 110 (Silvia)	1	1½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:49 1-5. King of the Garter, Glenolne, Miss Tenny, Nasarin, Ortolan, and Napoleon Bonaparte to his credit finished as named. Winner—H. P. Dill's br. m. by Sir Dixon—Mercedes. Post 11 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Sister Stella led the way and made a great run in the stretch.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Be Be B., 97 (Moody)	2	2½	1½	1½	1nk
4-1	Rifle, 114 (N. Turner)	1	1½	2½	2½	2½
2-1	Isabey, 111 (W. Dean)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:16. Don Crispin, Cumbrian, and Fullerton finished as named. Winner—B. c. by Maxim—Napa. Start good. The first two fought it out.

Sixth race, about ¾ mile, 150 feet short, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Imperator, 107 (Henry)	2	2½	2½	1½	1nk
40-1	Scrapper, 97 (Odom)	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
7-2	Incandescent, 94 (Mitch'll)	1	1½	1½	3½	3½

Time, 1:41. Dominique, Diminutive, Colonel Mall Bag, Judge Quigley, Red Gidd, Isan, Nay Nay, Red Spider, and Al Reeves finished as named. Winner—Start poor. Won driving. Imperator was best. Incandescent was unlucky and poorly ridden.

Results at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., May 4.—The track at Newport was sloppy today. Three out of the six winners were favorites. T. Knight's ride on Kenmore Queen in the third race was the best seen at the meeting. Manager Frank Fowler of the Newport track slipped and fell near the entrance and broke his arm. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Dr. Withrow, 104 pounds (Frost), 8 to 5, won; Jack Martin, 112 (C. Graham), 10 to 1, second; Belle of Cornica, 107 (Boland), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:52¼.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Tillie W., 107 pounds (C. Graham), 10 to 1, second; Belle of Cornica, 107 (Boland), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—Kenmore Queen, 100 pounds (T. Knight), 3 to 2, won; Malo, 105 (P. Clay), 8 to 5, second; Nathanson, 108 (L. Rose), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:46¾.

Fourth race, ⅝ furlongs, selling—Official, 108 pounds (Frost), 6 to 5, won; Orme, 105 (Lyne), 6 to 1, second; Rarus, 106 (P. Clay), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Nettie Regent, 100 pounds (Frost), 5 to 2, won; Vohicer, 105 (J. Gardner), even, second; Beldown, 105 (T. Knight), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Can Galop, 106 pounds (Peterman), 8 to 1, won; Hand D., 107 (W. Knight), 3 to 1, second; Lyllis, 106 (Lines), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:50.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Thanksgiving, Scarlet and Green, 96 pounds; Shintane, Asman, Great Pride, Blenheim, 101; Monadour, Lillian Reed, 106; John F. Scott, Charlie O., B. Fox, 104; Clara Meader, 106.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Barney's Last, Postmaster Bailey, Belle Woodruff, Mr. Chicken, Cheesestraw, My Butterdy, Ning S. L., 100 pounds; Danbury, Judge J. Riley, 103; June Jamison, 104; Indian, 107.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Libation, The Doctor, Hostile, Dr. O'Brien, Meagre, 101 pounds; Amber Glinta, 103; Joe-o-Sot, Jack Martin, Springtime, 105; Albert S., Banquo II., 106.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs, selling—True Light, Lachaise, Elsie Bramble, Mariscia, Lucy M., Farm Life, Can Galop, Infelice, Brulare, Elsie Hanson, Bessie Miller, 106 pounds.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Cringe, 100 pounds; The Geezer, 102; Carlotta C., 118; Hairpin, Johnny Bloomenthalize, 107; Uncle Simon, Shield Bearer, 120.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Kissmor Holmes, 99 pounds; Jack, 101; Kate May, 103; Ed Purvis, 104; Helen H. Gardner, 107; Friendship, Miss Kringle, L. W., Tappan, 108; Prosecutor, 116.

Results at Oakland.

San Francisco, Cal., May 4.—Oakland summary: weather clear, track fast:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Socialist, 8 to 5, won; Judge Stouffer, 6 to 1, second; Brown Prince, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Second race, ½ mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Drevenus, 5 to 1, won; Arlimis, 5 to 1, second; Arlimis, 15 to 1, third. Time, :50.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Personne, 12 to 1, won; Gleton, 10 to 1, second; Sardonic, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:57.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 mile, selling—Antisch, 2 to 5, won; Rubicon, 3 to 1, second; Chimes, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Joe Ullman, 1 to 2, won; Ramsay, 15 to 1, second; Lime Water, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾.

Sixth race, 1 mile—La Goleta, 1 to 4, won; imp. Mistral II., 4 to 1, second; Lost Girl, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

SEND THEIR HORSES TO ROBY.

Number of Stables Coming to the Indiana Track Strengthens the Belief That Harlem Will Open.

There now seems little doubt but that the Harlem race track will come soon after the meeting at Roby closes. The secret of stables which are coming to Chicago for the two weeks' meeting at the Indiana track makes it almost a sure certain that the horsemen here soon gives assurance of continued racing there. Chances this summer. Horses are being entered from Aqueduct and other tracks, which certainly would not come for a two weeks' meeting at which no stakes are offered.

Benson, Watts & Co. arrived at Roby yesterday with Hobart and Georgetown, a 2-year-old, full brother of Hobart; W. C. Fleming, Manager Ogden's string of three horses from Aqueduct; "Virginia" Bradley will bring a big string, including twenty-five or thirty horses, among them Bonny Boy, who has been racing in the East with good success, and Plantain; J. Kittleman sends a string of four from Detroit; Gregory added to the stables which have already landed for stable room, among good racing. Among others, Tony Licalsi will send Lady Bluevale and Al Fresco. Both good runners; the Schorrs will have some entries, and a number of the other owners who always race at the Chicago tracks when opportunity is offered are coming.

A presiding judge has not yet been chosen, but will probably be named within a few days as the meeting opens next week. Starter Dick Dwyer went out to Harlem yesterday, and shipped the starting machines to the Indiana track, and today he will begin schooling the 2-year-olds.

The program books for the meeting were issued by Secretary Nathanson last night. They show a card of five races for each day of the meeting, but an event will be added to each program, making six per day.

Horses Bring Fancy Prices.

Unusually good prices were realized at the horse sale at the Stock-Yards yesterday and several animals exchanged hands at higher prices than have been paid in Chicago for some time. Foreign buyers were particularly noticeable. H. Vervaehe of London paid $1,250 for B. B. M. with a record of 2:16¼. Captain Caffery brought the best price of the day, and went to M. H. Tichenor for $2,600. Another good horse was Marshall Director, which has a record of 2:12¾, and was purchased by J. H. Rice of Newcastle, Pa., who also added several promising youngsters to his string. The sale will close on Friday with a sale of green horses. The best prices yesterday were:

Prasio, b. s., 5: Dr. E. L. York, Berlin, Germany ..... $ 500
Perfection, ch. g., 6: M. H. Tichenor 425
Mercer G., ch. s., 5; Hartland Stock Farm, Dubuque 420
Ellis, br. g., 6: E. L. York, Berlin, Germany. 410
Cahora, ch. m., 7: M. H. Tichenor 470
Paragon; J. W. Denton, Bloomington, Ill. ... 400
Dick, br. s., 10: A. H. Merrill, Danvers, Mass 550
Barney M., br. s., 6; L. V. Harkness, Deerfield, Ky. 345
Captain Caffrey, br. h., 8; M. H. Tichenor.. 2,600
Kentucky Simmons, b. h., 4; J. Splan 510
Jakie Hill, b. c., 3; J. Splan 960
B. B. M., b. h., 8; H. Vervaehe, London, England 1,250
Bonna Allerton, br. m., 7; Thomas Gahan.. 900
Marshall Director, bl. h., 5; M. Rice, Newcastle, Pa. 1,500
Doserall, Ky. 550
Captain Caffrey, br. h., 8; M. H. Tichenor.. 2,600
Kentucky Simmons, b. h., 4; J. Splan 510
Jakie Hill, b. c., 3; J. Splan 960
B. B. M., b. h., 8; H. Vervaehe, London, England 1,250
Bonna Allerton, br. m., 7; Thomas Gahan.. 900
Marshall Director, bl. h., 5; M. Rice, Newcastle, Pa. 1,500
Countess, b. m., 10; A. H. Merrill, Boston, Mass 550
Cullen and Trudence, matched pair pacers; H. Du Plan 925
Turk and Tiger, b. rs., 6; Palace Stables.... 320
Hill and Eagle Top, ch. rs., 10 and 5; Highland Stock Farm, Dubuque 950
Ashland Chief and King Richard, b. rs., 5 and 6; G. T. Sands 320
 450

BIG FIGHT GOES TO DENVER.

Brady and Julian Accept the Offer of the Colorado Athletic Association for Fitzsimmons-Jeffries Bout.

Denver, Colo., May 4.—[Special.]—The Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight will be held in Denver some time this summer, Manager Otero of the Colorado Athletic association today received a telegram from Martin Julian and W. A. Brady, representing Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, accepting the offer of the Denver organization and announcing the principals had signed articles. The association and Brady and Julian were in telegraphic communication all day. Following is the offer which President Morgan sent the managers of the fighters:

"Messrs. Brady and Julian, New York: Will build arena regardless of cost, and feel convinced that we will play to $50,000. Continual sunshine will make pictures assured success. Am ready to deposit $10,000 in New York immediately to guarantee ability to bring off contest. Think you can do better here than in New York. The proposed arena has no roof. MORGAN."

"President Colorado Athletic club."

The details of the fight will be arranged at a conference which will be held in Chicago within a week or so, at which Brady, Julian, and Manager Otero will be present. It will be the first big fight since the law legalizing prize fights in Colorado was passed.

Manager Otero said tonight that work would be begun at once on an amphitheater capable of seating 15,000 people.

New York, May 4.—[Special.]—Brady asserted today that Fitzsimmons and Jeffries would meet this summer, but whether in the East or West he would not say. Both boys are trained to the finest, certain that they will meet.

Brady denied the statement he would be represented by Judge Dieterich before the Police Commissioners tomorrow. He said he had considerable money in the Coney Island club and would try for a license again.

Gardner Defeats Hogan.

Louisville, Ky., May 4.—Oscar Gardner received the decision over Tommy Hogan tonight in a twenty-round bout.

Notes of the Boxers.

Al Neill and George Green have been matched to meet at 154 pounds in Woodward's Pavilion, San Francisco, before the Western Boxing club on May 26. The purse also is $1,000.

Billy Gibbons and Barney Connors furnish the windup at Finucane's handball court, 2905 Archer avenue, tomorrow night. They will go six rounds to a decision. Young McKillen and Johnny Murphy, John Butler and Fred Clarke, and Joe Clarke and Jack Kelly will also go for decisions. One of the leading features promised is a battle royal between five colored men.

Tom Cleary of Philadelphia, who is to furnish the windup at the First Regiment Athletic club show tonight with Jack Lewis, will be the main attraction. It will be his first appearance in the city. He comes with a reputation. He has drawn with Young Mahoney in six rounds, beaten Martin Judge four times, and has a number of knockouts to his credit. It is likely that he will disgust of the clever local boy inside the limit and on his showing will depend his future matches. Tom Ryan of Philadelphia will have to do good work to get the decision over Tom McCune. Both claim to be in good condition. Ryan knocked out Jerry Jenkins of Springfield two nights ago in Grand Rapids, Mich., and somewhat resembled himself for his showing against Walter Nolan at which time he claims to have been out of condition.

FINE SHOOTING AT LINCOLN.

One Squad Finishes with a Clean Score in Its Competition—Results of Other Matches.

Lincoln, Neb., May 4.—A world's shooting record was broken today in the State tournament, when in a squad shoot at twenty targets squad No. 1 closed with a clean score. The victorious team was composed of George Rogers, Lincoln; A. E. Daniels, Denver; W. S. Duer, Hastings, Neb.; C. A. Young, Springfield, O.; and F. S. Parmalee, Omaha. The scores made today were the best of the meeting. Tomorrow, the closing day, will be devoted large to live bird shooting. Summaries:

Fifteen targets, $1.50 entrance, $15 added, open to amateurs, thirty-one entries—Rogers, Parmalee, Gilbert, Hallowell, Fanning, 15; Andrews, Townsend, Peterson, Frink, Budd, Linderman, Heer, Young, 14; Miller, Painter, Beard, Olmstead, Hargrove, Daniels, 13.

Twenty targets, $2 entrance, $20 added, open to amateurs, twenty-five entries—Rogers, Gilbert, 20; Den. Frink, Hallowell, Moore, Bray, Heer, Young, 19; Hilbery, Budd, Fanning, Duer, Parmalee, 18; Miller, Painter, Andrews, 17.

Twenty targets, $1.50 entrance, $15 added, open to all, twenty-four entries—Rogers, Daniels, Duer, Young, Parmalee, Budd, Gilbert, Andrews, 20; Linderman, Moore, Heikes, Fanning, 19; Den, 18.

CONSIDER ADDING RELAY RACES

Western Intercollegiate Delegates Discuss the Advisability of a Special Event for High Schools.

Measures are being taken by the Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association to make the annual meet, which will be held this year at the Ravenswood track, of a more interesting nature than usual. The present plan is to add relay events. The great interest which these events have occasioned in the big indoor meets and at the athletic games in the East has prompted the committee to consider making the trial here and as a result it is likely a championship relay race for the high schools will be added to the program, the distance to be on mile, and a banner will be offered as an emblem of the championship.

The committee may even go farther and add a college relay event and give a championship banner, although the relays will not count in the points scored in the regular intercollegiate contests. Such a course gives an opportunity for those institutions which have several good runners at the quarter to use distance a chance to show their ability which they may not have in the regular quarter mile runs, owing to the restrictions as to the number of entries per school in the different events. The high school race, if added, would be of great interest to the schools of the State, as both some of the best relay work of the year has been done by the high school teams. The intercholastic field day will be held at Champaign, May 20, but there are no relay races and as none of the schools have trained relay runners this spring the intercollegiate committee believes it would be a good idea to give the boys a chance to compete at the meet.

Striking Messengers Are Dispersed.

A dozen striking messenger boys of the Postal Telegraph company caused a little disturbance at the general offices of the company, Washington and La Salle streets, last night, and a policeman was called to protect the boys who had been employed to fill the places of the strikers. The strikers dispersed when the policeman made his appearance.

BURNS' MEN WIN EASILY.

CLEVELAND PUTS UP FEEBLE RESISTANCE AGAINST CHICAGO.

Game Is Played Rapidly, the Orphans Batting Hughey Hard and Making the Circuit of the Bases Quickly—Griffith Pitches, but Does Not Have to Exert Himself—Double Play for Each Side in the First Inning—Demont's Clever Work at Shortstop.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	11	1	.733	Louisville	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	13	3	.722	Baltimore	7	5	.583
Chicago	11	4	.647	New York	6	7	.462
Brooklyn	10	6	.625	Pittsburg	4	10	.286
Boston	9	6	.600	Washington	4	10	.286
Cincinnati	7	8	.538	Cleveland	3	11	.214

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; Baltimore, 6.
Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 2.
Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

Games Today.

Chicago at Cleveland.
Louisville at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.
Washington at New York.

PLAY AN UNINTERESTING GAME.

Cleveland Club Unable to Cope Successfully with the Chicago Team—Results of Other Contests.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Cleveland, O., May 4.—[Special.]—A small but select crowd walled this afternoon while Chicago in a business-like manner trounced Cross' comedians by a score of 10 to 2.

The play was rapid, but there was little interest in it. Taken altogether the game was tiresome, proxy, and almost without incident. Burns' men hit Hughey hard after the fourth inning, and the only amusement the crowd had was to watch Tommy Dowd chase the ball.

Griffith pitched for Chicago, but did not exert himself enough to warm up his arms. He served up the ball without frills and the fielders did the rest.

Each side worked a double play in the opening inning, and as a result no runs were registered. Lange opened the second with a two-baser and came home on a sacrifice and Demont's sharp hit to Cross.

Cleveland evened up in its half of the inning, Sugden making the rounds on a base on balls, an out, and Sullivan's clean drive to right. The third passed without a break in the score, but in the fourth Wolverton led with a double to right and came home by intalimeus as the next two men went out.

In the fifth came a fierce onslaught on Hughey's curves. With one out Donahue started by driving the ball on a line to center, Griffith followed and poked the ball safe to right, Ryan singled, sending Donahue home. A moment later Wolverton cleared the bases with a line drive against the fence in center, and while Dowd and Harley were messing with the ball Wolverton trotted home with the fourth run of the inning.

The sixth was bad for the exiles. Everitt made a safe bunt in front of the plate, Demont sacrificed, and McCormick flattened the ball against the fence in center. Donahue drew a base and Griffith lifted his third hit over into left. Donahue came home when Ryan forced Griffith.

Meantime Cross' nine had been striving meekly to make runs, but sharp fielding by Griffith, Demont, and Wolverton kept them helpless. In the eighth, however, they succeeded in scoring. Everitt grounded out to Wolverton and with two out Quinn hit to Demont. McCormick was day dreaming up near first and before Demont could recover to make a throw to first Quinn was safe. Cross singled, sending Dowd home, and Smith called Lockhead out for some reason unknown after he had beaten a ball that bounded to Wolverton.

Chicago made a run in the ninth, Green making the circuit on a pretty bunt, Wolverton's line drive, Lange's sacrifice, and Everitt's out.

One more smile of pleasure crossed the crowd in the ninth, for Sockalexis, the once famous, came to bat for Hughey, but the best the red man could do was to push up a weak fly, and the game closed. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	HP	LB
Ryan, lf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green, rf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolv'rton, 2b	4	1	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	4	1	1	1	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
McC'rm'k, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	1	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	10	15	21	27	10	3	3	0	2	0	3

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	HP	LB
Dowd, cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross, ss	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lockhead, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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RKE & ANTOINE,
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HOUT,
653 North Clark St.
HANSEN,
873 926 St.
LE & CO.,
634 St. and Stewart Ave.
Electric and Cycle Co.,
509 45d-st.
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PALDING & BROS.
abash-av., Chicago.
DENVER.
'98 WAVERLEYS, $40
Shopworn and 2d-hand, $15 and
Clyde P. Warner Mfg. Co., 275 W

RIES TO SAVE KENNEDY.

ROONER IN ENGLAND SAYS HE KILLED "DOLLIE" REYNOLDS.

Has a Detailed Statement Purporting to Give Entire History of Case—Asserts He Shot the Girl While the Latter Is She Was Struck with a Hatpin—James Neale Plumb Calm All Night in the Tombs—New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
New York, May 4.

A Wilmington dispatch says that Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, now under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison for the murder of Dollie Reynolds in the Grand Hotel last August, may yet escape the electric chair.

Richard Nicholson, now confined in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, London, has made sworn confession of the crime, acknowledging that he shot Miss Reynolds after a brief in the bedroom where she was found.

Nicholson confesses that he killed Dollie Reynolds accidentally, according to the confession he shot her according to the fact she was killed with a hatpin.

Nicholson, undergoing a sentence of eighteen months for a misdemeanor. In his alleged confession he says:

"I had been acquainted with Dolly for some time, having made her acquaintance at an afternoon in May last, in company with my cousin, Richard Thompson of Montreal, Canada, the Cairo Restaurant, but we kept our acquaintanceship quiet on account of a row of Dolly's.

"I joined the twenty-first New York Volunteers, twenty went to Cuba, arriving back in New York with a batch of sick in July. I met Dolly again and we were together as often as I could get away from the hospital.

The alleged confession goes on to say they had decided to go to England as soon as Dolly could get the money together, that she said she had made a "win" on the horses.

After going around awhile they went to a hotel. Nicholson says he doesn't remember its name. In the hotel Dolly found a letter from another man on him and they quarreled. The cession says:

"I then rung for the waiter and asked him to get me a bottle of wine. In the meantime she took to strike me and then she and her Ghost sitting on the bed when I shot her. I left the hotel. The boy saw me go out.

"I was wearing light suit and a new straw hat."

The confession details Nicholson's movements afterwards.

The name of Ricd T. Nicholson does not appear on the roll of the Seventy-first Regiment. The only person on the roster who bears that surname is G. R. Nicholson of 161 East Eighty-ninth street, who has not been out of town since his return from Cuba.

Corporal J. F. Gor of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment said that he knew of no Nicholson in the regiment save G. R. Nicholson.

It is pointed out that such confessions are frequently made by criminals in order to get a trip across the sea.

Mrs. Guy Standing, who is known on the vaudeville stage as Ida Urquhart, has begun secret divorce proceedings in the Supreme Court of this city against her husband, Guy Standing, a leading member of the Empire Theater company.

Contentedly, almost happily, James Neale Plumb spent his first night and day in the Tombs. The prison-keepers said he acted calmly, rationally, as if a great load had been lifted from his mind. Plumb talked

Plumb Is Calm After a Night in the Tombs.

There was no disposition on his part to assume the role of the insane man. The nervousness he displayed Wednesday after the tragedy had disappeared. But his lawyer and devoted friend, Henry Thompson, and other friends all declared that Plumb was unquestionably insane on the subject of Alexander Masterton.

There was no doubt, they declared, that Masterton had wronged the man most persistently and pitilessly.

Plumb had intended to kill Masterton, they say, on April 20, the eleventh anniversary of the separation from his daughters, who took him as Masterton's adopted children.

Plumb had prepared the following typewritten statement of the history of the Masterton Conspiracy" on April 11, with the intention of shooting Marton on the 20th:

"Every recurring April since 1888 he has caused fits of melancholy. had loved children devotedly and all his wife's death had been both father and mother to them, according to Mr. Thompson.

Neither his son, J. Ives Plumb, nor his youngest daughter, Leatia, Mrs. Fairchild, visited their father in the Tomb. Thompson, however, called upon the Masters family, Miss Nares, the other daughter abroad.

His nephew, Mr. Hughes, son of his sister, and other friends called at the Tombs, but the prisoner did not see them.

Mr. Thompson visited Plumb early in the morning and made him promise would be absolutely no one.

Insanity will be the plea of defense when the case comes to trial, and promises to be a battle of alienists.

The relatives of the murdered man announce Plumb. They make counsel against him which, when consulted Lawyer Thompson, were denied to be preserved standers.

Charles Dusenberry, nephew of Alexander Masterton, said today: "Not that we succeed can change our impression of the children of Mr. Plumb. I do think Neale Plumb is insane. He simply a murderer at heart. He has hardened his heart for my uncle for many years, and his carrying it out is simply a spasmodic of him. He hated my uncle as only a coward of his caliber can."

The statement made by J. Neale Plumb to Dr. Burton of Troy sued him or threatened to sue him, or coerced Plumb into a case with Miss Burton, is said to be without a particle of truth.

Commissioner General Peck has call to Major Fred Brackett of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition announcing that he has secured an additional 5,000 feet, located in the Vincennes annex, which space will be devoted to the display of American bicycles. Commissioner Peck starts to leave Paris for New York on May 15.

The East River gave up the body of a woman of 45 years and a boy of 4 years this morning.

Despondent Woman Kills Herself and Her Child.

two bodies were found a mile apart. Subsequent investigation proved that to be the bodies of Mrs. Bargnet and her son. The woman, who was in the last stages of consumption, had become despondent and left almost penniless by the death of her boy. Broken-hearted she left her home, she called upon relatives in the Borough of the Bronx.

From them she turned and wandered about the city all night. It is the belief of the police that she walked directly to the East River, to a place called Barnetto's Point and threw herself and child into the river and jumped in herself.

The unfortunate woman was Mrs. Ann Bargnet, and her boy was known as Rudolph Treu.

Thomas Trimborn, one of the richest citizens of Great Falls, Mont., has disappeared from this city. The police have been sent out a general alarm for him. Nothing has been heard of him since last Sunday.

Trimborn thinks he was overcome by the heat or some other sudden affection and is now in some hospital unable to make known his identity. Mrs. Trimborn arrived from Great Falls Tuesday evening on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Her husband had written April 5 he told her that if she came to New York she could see him at the pier he would be stopping at the Imperial Hotel, Thirty-first street and Broadway.

Rich Montana Man Suddenly Disappears.

Trimborn had been abroad five years, and had taken their two children with him. The boy was 13 years and a girl 12 years old—to Cologne, where she left them in school.

Mr. Trimborn, who is the manager of the Montana Brewing company, arrived at the Grand Hotel April 22. He left a large amount of money in the hotel safe, where it is now.

Joseph Trimborn went to Great Falls from Dilion, Mont., in 1892, and assisted in organizing the Montana Brewing company, of which he is general manager and a heavy stockholder.

He has a brother in Chicago, Anton Trimborn, who is brewmaster of the Western Brewing company.

His partners, S. R. Jensen and F. G. Johnson, have wired Anton Trimborn in Chicago to come here to meet the wife and seek news of the missing man.

A little slip of white paper, which was crumpled into the pocket of Mr. Oliver Taigney, Secretary of French Embassy in Washington, at the National City Bank today represents more trouble than could be told about in detail on all the white paper that the paper trust turns out in a month. It reads: "Received at the hands of his Excellency Jules Cambon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the government of France, representative of the government of Spain, the warrant of the United States Treasurer for $5,000,000 for account of the government of Spain."

Receipt for First Fourth of Spain's Twenty Millions.

Thus Aguinaldo, his troubles, and his domain were paid for in one-fourth part. The transaction was actually a payment to Spain through the purchase of $5,000,000 of exchange.

As a fact, however, the National City Bank already has given Spain credit in Europe for $20,000,000, and will collect that sum from Uncle Sam in four weekly installments.

Thomas McGrath, a soldier, murdered his sweetheart tonight because he was jealous of the pleasure she anticipated in attending a theater party. When she fell dying at his feet he turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet through his own skull. It was a premeditated murder and attempted suicide. McGrath was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. All last summer he spent at Fort Slocum. After several weeks of life in camp he got a furlough, came to New York, met Jane Coyle, and fell in love with her.

Jealous Soldier Murders His Sweetheart.

Not a Sunday passed after that that "Little Jennie," as she was known at her home, did not go to Fort Slocum and carry him a basket of good things to eat. When the Twenty-second was mustered out McGrath found it hard to get a place. He took up his residence with Jennie's sister.

On Wednesday a theater party was arranged in Jennie's honor to take place tonight.

"You shall not go," he said to the girl. "I don't mean that you shall accept this invitation."

"But you are invited, too," the girl answered. "We will both go." Then McGrath began to threaten her.

When Miss Coyle told her parents of the interview it was decided that the engagement must be broken, and that McGrath must find some other place to live.

This seemed to anger McGrath more, and tonight, when Jennie was coming home at 6 o'clock, he met her and asked her if she was going to the theater. She said of course, and that he was going, too. Then he shot her and himself.

A conflict was in progress today in the grand jury room. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who was conducting the examination of witnesses, insisted that only witnesses should be called as could give information inculpating Roland B. Molineux with the killing of Mrs. Kate J. Adams by poison. The grand jurors thought the inquiry should be broader—that they should ascertain whether or not other persons were responsible for the murder.

Conflict Over Evidence in Molineux Case.

Judge McMahon told the jurors they could hear any evidence they liked, so it was legal evidence.

It is said to be the intention of the grand jury to ask Molineux to appear. They certainly will examine Mrs. Molineux, and probably all the witnesses who testified at the Coroner's inquest.

It was also said the grand jury, in view of Judge McMahon's decision, would conduct a general inquiry into the death of Mrs. Adams; that they would hear evidence not only against Molineux but against others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the case.

Mme. Emma Nevada, the American singer, who recently passed through an exceedingly disagreeable experience in Spain, is on her way to New York on a French steamship and is expected to arrive next week.

A small two-masted schooner, with a single topsail, was seen passing Barnegat Inlet on Wednesday morning. A terrific gale was blowing from the northeast and the schooner was making heavy weather of it.

Small Schooner and Crew Lost Off Barnegat.

Nothing more was thought of it until the life-savers discovered an empty yawl bottom up drifting toward the beach this morning. The yawl was caught and hauled up at the Forked River station.

The crew of the Island Beach station later saw a mast protruding from the water and knew then that the schooner had struck during the gale and that the crew had taken to the yawl, which had upset, drowning all hands.

The schooner was the May and Eva of Somers Point, N. J. Captain Hawkins was the commander, and with him were one man and two boys.

President James J. Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan is to be "Mazetted." Lawyer Moss today sent to him a letter asking for a report of his work since he took office, and he was also asked why the report had not been filed, as required by the Greater New York charter. President Coogan replied that he had not held the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan long enough to make a report.

James J. Coogan to Go Before Mazet Board.

President Coogan added:

"I will freely and frankly supply you with all the information you desire touching the conduct of this office, and will supply you with facts and figures on request."

Lawyer Moss said that he intended to investigate thoroughly the doings of all the borough Presidents.

Mrs. Charlotte Barguet, 62 years old, lies dead at her home in Mount Vernon, after suffering for two years without medical attendance. She was a Christian Scientist and went stubbornly to her end, believing. But Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon proposes to hold an inquest into the cause of death, the result of which may be that those faith curists who attended the woman in her dying days may be indicted by the Westchester grand jury.

Woman Dies Believing in Christian Science.

Mrs. Barguet has long believed that pain was only a mental state; that suffering could be driven away by faith; and that death was merely an error of the imagination.

Two years ago she was taken ill with the grip, but she called no doctor and took no medicine.

Three months ago dropsy was added to her other ailment. She held firm in her refusal to call a physician.

Mrs. T. Benton Leiter of Chicago who has come to conquer New York from the stage, is at the Hotel Imperial. "It is necessary," she said today, "that I should go upon the stage or become a stenographer. I prefer the former life, mainly because there seems to me to be more money in it. I have brought no letters to any one, and I have absolutely no backing. I have no influence," she added. "I believe I have talent. I know I am a woman of intelligence. Tomorrow I shall take a carriage and call upon some of the managers in their offices and present my claims for a position.

"I started two years ago and have had a few other to go to London and appear in a new play called 'The Royal Lover.' I have not yet decided what I shall do. I shall probably study this summer, because in all my life I have never studied for the stage."

Mrs. T. B. Leiter Prefers Acting to Stenography.

LOYALISTS ARE A LEGION

ORGANIZATIONS ASK ALL TICKETS FOR AUDITORIUM MEETING.

Pasteboards Not Yet Printed, but Demand Far Exceeds Hall's Capacity—Where They May Be Secured Free Today—Overflow Session May Be Held—Women Join and Will Supply Decorations — Ready for Tomorrow's Meeting in Evanston.

Though the tickets for the patriotic mass-meeting in the Auditorium next Sunday have not been printed the demand for them is so large that if the clubs and organizations which have asked for tickets are supplied there will be none left for individuals. The members of the committee also will have to choose from over fifty names in selecting speakers. The two great parties will be given an equal representation, as far as possible. The list of speakers will be decided on at a meeting at the Union League at 4 p. m. today. The question of an overflow meeting will be discussed also. Over 2,500 club members are expected.

Where Tickets May Be Secured.

Free tickets for the meeting will be placed today in the following places:

Office of H. L. Turner & Co., 100 Washington street.
Office of The Tribune.
Office of the Times-Herald.
Office of the Inter-Ocean.
Office of the Staats-Zeitung.
Lyon & Healy, Adams and Wabash.
A. H. Revell & Co., Wabash and Adams.
Brentano's, 218 Wabash avenue.
E. von. Herrmann's pharmacy, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue.
Illinois Central stations from Twenty-second street to Grand Crossing.
Goodenough Bros., Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue.
George C. Bour & Co., 110 Fifty-third street.
J. S. Jacobus, Forty-third street and Greenwood avenue.
George P. Estabrook, Seventy-ninth street and Lowe avenue.
H. Zeiss & Co., 9 East Forty-seventh street.
Boldenweck & Strassheim, 1376 North Clark street.
Plaza Pharmacy, North avenue and North Clark street.
Fred A. Thayer, 512 West Madison street.
Henry Schroeder, 465 Milwaukee avenue.
John P. Lee Drug House, Halsted and Harrison streets.
John Parson, Oak Park.
Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets.

Clubs Call for Tickets.

The clubs and organizations that have asked for tickets are:

Union League club, 1,000.
Hamilton club, 1,000.
City of Evanston, 1,000.
Northwestern Alumni, 200.
Cicero Residents, 300.
Daughters of the Revolution, 250.
University of Chicago, 800.
Aurora, La Grange, and Joliet citizens, 300.

Besides these applications the Naval Veteran association has asked for 150 tickets. The sailors will march to the hall in a body. Enough tickets were applied for yesterday to crowd the Auditorium Theater.

Dr. Abbott Trying to Come.

The following subcommittee was appointed to draft resolutions today:

General John C. Black, Judge Lambert Tree, John S. Miller, and Professor Harry Pratt Judson.

A letter from Dr. Lyman Abbott was received, in which he said that he would try to arrange so a previous engagement for Sunday might be postponed. Accompanying the letter was a copy of the proclamation by Aguinaldo calling on his followers to burn and destroy. The proclamation will be read at the meeting.

The Finance committee, which has charge of the sale of boxes, expects all will be taken by today. The boxes will be sold for $15 and $25.

A. S. Hibbard has announced that the Apollo club will open the program with "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." John W. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Call, reports that both business and laboring men are practically unanimous in favor of the patriotic meeting.

Women Join the Cause.

The women of Chicago have formed a Committee on Decoration and at 10:30 today they will meet the chairman of the Committee on Halls, Colonel Turner, at the Auditorium Hotel. The committee consists of:

Mrs. S. E. Gross, chairman.
Mrs. Fred Dickenson.
Mrs. Frederick Becker.
Mrs. C. Collins.
Mrs. J. C. Black.
Mrs. C. W. McCulloch.
Mrs. Otto Huddlestone.
Mrs. Milward Adams.
Mrs. P. L. Sherman.
Mrs. T. E. Schonta.
Mrs. P. S. Grosscup.
Mrs. H. L. Turner.
Mrs. W. W. Noyes.
Miss Mary E. McDowell.
Mrs. J. E. Gross.
Mrs. Otto E. Matz.
Mrs. G. M. Moulton.
Mrs. James H. Eckels.
Mrs. S. S. Gregory.
Miss Ada C. Sweet.
Mrs. C. F. Gunther.
Mrs. C. Truax.
Mrs. John Marshall.
Mrs. W. Haskell.
Mrs. H. L. Frank.
Mrs. Levy Mayer.
Mrs. John S. Payne.
Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson.
Mrs. F. MacVeagh.
Mrs. Nicholas Senn.
Mrs. C. C. Cummings.
Mrs. V. T. Morse.
Mrs. W. H. Thompson.
Mrs. Emanuel Mandel.
Mrs. C. H. McCormick.
Mrs. Henrietta Lyon.
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers.
Mrs. Frederick Hall.
Mrs. Sarah H. Stevenson.
Miss Gertrude Beeks.
Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.
Mrs. L. Ogden Armour.
Mrs. Emmons Blaine.
Mrs. J. H. Sela.
Miss Esther Wallace.
Mrs. G. W. Plummer.
Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace.
Mrs. J. E. Eastman.
Mrs. Charles Henrotin.
Mrs. W. C. Niblack.
Mrs. L. P. Odell.
Mrs. Alice B. Wiles.
Mrs. F. B. Peabody.
Mrs. Jane Adams.
Mrs. H. D. Sherbrook.
Mrs. John W. Ela.
Mrs. J. Ogden Armour.
Mrs. Willis Howe.
Mrs. W. R. Manierre.
Mrs. W. Bross McNeil.
Mrs. Andrew McLeish.
Mrs. E. M. Phelps.
Mrs. Wm. Penn Nixon.
Mrs. J. W. Scott.
Mrs. Henry Solomon.
Mrs. J. Ellis.
Mrs. F. B. Williams.
Mrs. John Worthy.
Mrs. Robert C. Givins.

Evanston Loyalists Are Ready.

Plans for the Evanston loyalty meeting tomorrow evening were completed last evening. Mayor Bates will preside and the speakers will be:

D. A. Holm, W. C. Levere, Y. W. Foster,
E. R. Perry, H. H. C. Miller, G. W. Hotchkiss,
Dr. Little, G. F. Baker, F. R. Grover.

Many members of the Garrett Biblical Institute will attend in a body. It will be a loyalty rather than an expansion meeting. The center of the First Congregational Church, where the meeting will be held, will be reserved for the students. Dr. Royer's name will not be mentioned.

Reserves for the President.

The Naval Reserve Veteran association at its meeting in the evening at 106 Madison street adopted resolutions condemning the Central Music Hall anti-expansion meeting and indorsing President McKinley for his present attitude. Of the President the resolution stated:

We are loyal to our government and earnest sympathizers with the noble man upholding our cause in the Philippines, whose actions, we feel, are actuated by high and noble purposes, and who may be relied upon to show mercy to the conquered as well as unflinching bravery when called upon to protect the flag.

ANTIS LAND THREE IN 3,000.

Chicago Clipping Bureau, Working for the Boston People, Finds No Complaint from 2,997 Soldiers.

One of the methods which the Boston Anti-Imperialist league employed in attempting to substantiate its principles came to light yesterday. About ten days ago Secretary Irving Winslow of the league ordered Theodore Wiese, manager of a Chicago press clipping bureau, to save all clippings printed in newspapers in the United States of letters written by American soldiers in the Philippines. The order was issued "by the authority of Acting President Edward Atkinson."

Manager Wiese began sending the clippings as ordered. A few days afterwards Secretary Winslow wrote to the clipping bureau saying the league was not getting just what it wanted. Manager Wiese wrote for specific instructions. The Anti-Imperialist league sent the "specific instructions" yesterday. It ordered the bureau to send newspaper clippings of only such letters "written by American soldiers in the Philippines that would tend to show that they are disheartened" and "sick of the inhuman slaughter," and also clippings of letters in which the soldiers "complain of hard treatment" and desire "to get out of the army of inhuman aggression."

Up to yesterday the bureau had clipped and assorted 3,000 clippings for the Boston people. Out of the 3,000, after careful reading, the manager found only three letters in which soldiers complained and which would suit the purposes of the Boston Anti-Imperialist league. The three clippings were sent to Boston.

To just what use the league will put the letters of "complaint" it is not known. It is thought they will be embodied in the literature sent out by the organization.

Some of the promoters of next Sunday's loyalist meeting heard of the Anti-Imperialist league's method yesterday. It is said that a watch will be kept on the future publications of the league to see that the "letters of complaint" procured of the clipping bureau are not promulgated as typical of all letters received from soldiers in the Philippines. It had been suggested that if an organization results from next Sunday's meeting some of the clippings in the hands of the bureau be used as an argument against the anti-imperialists' propaganda. The tenor of all the letters—or rather 999 out of every 1,000—is that the American soldiers in the Philippines are decidedly "loyalists," that they are pushing ahead with full confidence that the American people at home are heart and soul with them, and that there does not exist such an organization as the Boston Anti-Imperialist league.

ANTIS FORM AN ORGANIZATION.

Will Carry Opposition to the President into the State—Liberty the Catch Word.

At a meeting of anti-expansionists in the office of E. H. Smith yesterday afternoon it was decided to form a permanent organization similar to those in New York, Washington, and Boston. The idea was suggested by a letter from Erving Winslow, Secretary of the Boston Anti-Imperialist league.

Those present at the meeting were:

E. H. Smith, A. H. Tolman,
Sigmund Zeisler, H. L. Smith,
Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Professor Laughlin.
Professor Taylor.

It was decided to call the new organization the Illinois Anti-Imperialist league. It is expected the organization will be extended throughout the State and that mass-meeting will be held in all the principal towns. Edwin Burritt Smith said he had received messages of encouragement from all parts of the State and believed the greater proportion of the people were with them. When asked what he thought of the meeting to be held at the Auditorium he said he did not doubt many would be turned away. He believed, however, the majority would attend because the word loyalist was used in connection with it. Royalist, he declared, would be the proper word. His party will designate its meetings as liberty meetings. Mr. Smith further claimed the Auditorium meeting would be run on an aristocratic basis and club members, not laboring men, would comprise the audience.

TRACK ELEVATION IN COURT.

Motion to Dissolve Injunction on Twenty-second and Trumbull Crossing Work Before Tuthill.

In consequence of the temporary injunction issued last week by Judge Tuthill on the prayer of the Chicago General railway company restraining the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company from proceeding with track elevation work at the Twenty-second street crossing, elevation work has been stopped at the Trumbull avenue intersection and 200 workmen are idle. Arguments on the motion to dissolve the injunction were begun yesterday before Judge Tuthill. Attorneys John S. Miller and G. E. Plumb represent the street car company and Attorneys A. S. Trude, S. A. Lynde and J. A. Connell the steam road.

While continuation of the work on track elevation is delayed the Burlington trains are run on sidetracks. The elevation is practically complete on both the east and west sides of Trumbull avenue, and only the lack of the short section across the avenue prevents trains running overhead. The residents of the neighborhood, led by Fathers Kelly and Flannagan, and property-owners are urging the Burlington to rush the completion of the elevation.

Attorney A. S. Trude said: "The citizens of that vicinity are all anxious for the improvement of Twenty-second street, which the elevated tracks will make. The temporary injunction obtained by the street railway company, without notice to the city or any one, is spiteful. The street line which the street railway company is making the trouble over does not serve the people of that community and has been an obstruction ever since it was built.

"The last litigation in which this street railway company figured prior to the present obstruction proceedings was its attempt to prevent the city from collecting a debt due on a bond of $2,500 given to secure the city for mileage compensation, which was agreed to at the time the ordinance was passed. Judge Tuthill assessed the damage against the company at $2,250. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which affirmed Judge Tuthill's decision. Up to this time the company has never paid a dollar of the damages or the mileage tax due since."

The contention of the Chicago General railway company is that the abutments and retaining walls as proposed by the Burlington company would encroach three feet on each side of present street line and practically prevent the passage of the street cars by restricting the width of the road-way.

The contention of the defense on behalf of the Burlington is that by the proposed plan the street or roadway would have a width of forty feet from curb to curb, which is asserted to be two feet wider than the present roadway on any 66-foot street in the city.

THEOLOGY CLASS GRADUATES.

Commencement Exercises of McCormick Seminary Are Held at the Church of the Covenant.

The graduating exercises of the McCormick Theological Seminary took place at the Church of the Covenant last evening. Thirty-nine students of the seminary received their degrees permitting them to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Addresses were made by Alexander Corkey, John George Reinhardt, and Charles Lee Reynolds. An address to the class was given by D. McCulloch, Vice President of the board. Professor Benjamin L. Hobson, chairman of the faculty, made the presentation of diplomas. After the exercises an address by the Rev. W. S. Plumer, President of the board, was given to the students. The class has forty-one on its roll, but early in the season Robert A. Patterson of Hastings, Neb., was obliged because of illness to go South, where he died. J. H. Morris of Swanville, Ind., was also obliged to discontinue on account of failing health. The class officers were: President, Peirce A. Chamberlain; Vice President, Alexander Corkey; Secretary and Treasurer, Houston Platter. Following is the class roll:

C. P. Andrews.
W. T. Angus.
G. H. Atkinson.
H. T. Baumgarten.
A. H. Brand.
J. K. Buchanan.
P. A. Chamberlain.
W. H. Chancellor.
J. W. Christianson.
A. Corkey.
S. S. Crozier.
W. M. Daser.
J. M. Edis.
J. P. Erdman.
D. H. Fisher.
G. C. Flett.
Theo. Haefele.
S. C. Hickman.
Benj. Jones.
W. G. Kerry.
Samuel Magill.
E. M. Martin.
H. D. Maxwell.
H. M. Moore.
J. H. C. Morris.
David Park.
J. C. Patterson.
Paul Pfeifer.
H. Platter.
J. G. Reinhardt.
C. L. Reynolds.
R. A. Ruddick.
A. E. Shaffer.
J. G. Scheuber.
A. G. Stewart.
Alex. Sharp.
H. R. Upton.
J. M. Wallace.
S. P. White.
D. W. Wylie.

In the afternoon the alumni banquet was given in the hall of the Church of the Covenant. The Board of Directors, the faculty, and the senior class were present as guests.

SPRINKLERS IN PULLMAN PLANT

Ceiling System, to Cost $300,000, Being Considered to Lower the Insurance Rates.

An elaborate system of fire protection, consisting of ceiling sprinklers of improved pattern, to cost $300,000, is being considered by officials of Pullman's Palace Car company as a means of reducing the rate of insurance. The name of the concern with which the company is negotiating is not made public. In consideration of such an addition to the present fire protection at the plant, it is understood a rebate of 10 per cent will be made by the insurance companies on the amount of gross premiums.

Boys of the Fourth at Home.

The several companies of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, reached their home towns yesterday, and in every instance were given an enthusiastic welcome. The day was practically a holiday at Arcola, Newton, Belleville, Mattoon, Mount Vernon, Effingham, Paris, Olney, Champaign, Marion, and Vandalia.

Bad Complexions Need Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

SHEA FOR COLLERAN'S JOB

KIPLEY UNDERSTOOD TO INTEND MAKING THE SHIFT SOON.

Mayor Harrison, It Is Said, Is Favorable and Would Ratify the Change—Deal Expected to Be Made During the Nashville Trip—Strained Relations Between the Superintendent and Inspector at an End—Detective Bureau Administration Criticised.

If Chief of Police Kipley's present plans are realized, those "inside" police circles say, John D. Shea, Inspector of the Third Division (West Side), soon will succeed Luke P. Colleran as Chief of Detectives. It is understood the Mayor is agreeable to the shift, and that Chief Kipley will have his consent when he sees fit to make the change.

It has been known in the Police department for a long time that Chief Kipley and Captain Colleran have not been working in harmony. Colleran was made Chief of Detectives against the judgment of Chief Kipley, and his administration of the department has only tended to widen the breach.

For years Kipley and Shea were bosom companions and partners in police work, and when the former was appointed Chief two years ago he was strongly inclined to give his old running mate the berth of Chief of Detectives. But he was overruled by the politicians and Colleran was given the place. Shea regarded the matter as a direct "throw down" by Kipley, and until within the last few weeks the relations between the old-time partners have been greatly strained.

It is stated now on the best of authority that the two officials at last have come to an amicable understanding.

Captain Colleran holds the office of Chief of Detectives under civil service with a salary of $2,800 a year, the same as is paid to an Inspector. In order to make Inspector Shea Chief of Detectives it will be necessary to transfer Colleran to the West Side and give him the position of Acting Inspector, as under civil service his salary cannot be cut, except for cause.

Tomorrow Chief Kipley, Inspector Shea, Lieutenant Rohan of detective headquarters, and George Porteous, Superintendent of the National Bureau of Identification, will leave for Nashville, Tenn., to attend the national convention of Chiefs of Police. During the trip it is said the deal to make Shea Chief of Detectives will be carried out, and then Mayor Harrison will be appealed to for its ratification.

The rumor of the proposed change was current in police circles yesterday, and last night was the topic of conversation about detective headquarters. In case the change is made it will be against the wishes of Robert E. Burke, who is sponsor for Captain Colleran and used every means in his power to make the present Chief of Detectives Superintendent of Police.

It is said on good authority that the Mayor is displeased with the manner in which his orders regarding gambling have been executed by Captain Colleran and his men, and from his acquaintance with Inspector Shea, for whom he has the greatest regard, he believes the Inspector, if placed in charge of the detective bureau, will be in entire harmony with the administration and faithfully carry out all orders from headquarters.

The appointment of Inspector Shea to the position of Chief of Detectives would meet with the approval of the business public, it is thought, as he has several times filled the position satisfactorily, and Chief Kipley believes it would result in complete harmony in the department.

WANTS TO RETAIN DR. HAYNES.

Prudential Committee of Plymouth Church Will Ask Pastor to Reconsider His Withdrawal Notice.

The trustees and members of the Prudential committee of Plymouth Congregational Church sat in secret session last night from 8 o'clock until midnight discussing the notification of the Rev. A. J. Haynes that he will sever his connection with the church at the expiration of his year of service in October. After four hours' discussion the trustees and committeemen present adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Haynes to withdraw his notification.

Dr. J. H. Hollister presided at the meeting. A committee consisting of F. G. Logan, J. R. Chapman, and Arthur Woodstock will wait upon Mr. Haynes to request him to withdraw the notification and permit his name to be brought before the church next October for its pastor after that date. The action of the committee is taken to indicate that the church sustains its pastor's views as expressed from the pulpit.

Mr. Haynes' stated intention was to leave Plymouth Church for work in the East. He would not consent to be interviewed after the decision of the trustees and committeemen had been reached, but his friends express the hope that he will accede to the request to continue as pastor of the church.

Woman Dies from Burns.

Mrs. Minnie Ruckheim died at her home, 4017 Dearborn street, yesterday morning from burns she received on April 12. Mrs. Ruckheim's clothing took fire while she was lighting a fire in the morning. She rushed down-stairs and a neighbor threw a shawl around her and extinguished the fire, but not before the woman was frightfully burned. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Garroters in Clark Street.

Michael Whalen, a plumber, 308 West Madison street, was choked into unconsciousness by two garroters in front of 377 Clark street last night and robbed of 40 cents. Currency amounting to $35 was overlooked by the robbers. Michael Kane was arrested at Van Buren and Clark streets and charged with being one of the footpads.

Est. 1860. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Bldg., is the oldest photographer in the city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Osceola." "Oneck." "Zuni."
E. & W.—All with rounded front.—E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:03 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE	BAD	USABLE	USABLE
LAKE VIEW	CHICAGO AVE.	14th ST.	HYDE PARK

(Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.)

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, May 5.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York: close at 2, 5, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Additional mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany closed; mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Sunday via S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 7, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 3 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 5, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:30 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close Tuesday at 7 a. m.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines (China and Japan, via Tacoma, daily, 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close May 6, 9 p. m.

For Australia, via San Francisco, daily, 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close May 14, 7 a. m.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close May 12, 7 a. m.

Announcement.

Mailable merchandise may be sent by civilians to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines at the rate of one cent an ounce or fractional part thereof. To Hawaii by parcel post at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fractional part thereof, and to Cuba by parcel post at the rate of 20 cents per pound or fractional part thereof. All parcels for Cuba must be mailed at postoffice window to secure certificate of mailing.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., May 4.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois—Fair on Friday, with warmer in northeast portion. Saturday fair, winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Indiana—Fair and warmer on Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair on Friday, with warmer in northern and western portions. Saturday fair and warmer, winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Upper Michigan—Fair on Friday, showers on Saturday, brisk southerly winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair on Friday, with warmer in southeast portion, brisk southerly winds. on Saturday increasing cloudiness.

For Minnesota—Fair on Friday, probably showers on Saturday, brisk southerly winds.

For Iowa and Missouri—Fair on Friday and Saturday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: May 4, 8 p. m.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.90	74	80	S.E.			Clo'dy
Albany	30.14	58	64	N.			Clear
Alpena	30.10	44	48	S.W.	24		Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.96	62	68	S.W.			Clear
Amarillo

The Tribune.

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Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 52 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—The funeral of our late Sir Henry Eschmeyer will take place from his late residence, 566 Fifth-st., at 2 o'clock Friday, May 5. Sir Knights requested to attend. EDWARD E. RATH, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Recorder.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

AGUINALDO'S plan of making Calumpit the cemetery of the American army miscarried, and he has moved on to another "last ditch."

THE Filipinos are like the Spaniards in one respect. They want to put off their surrender till "mañana." They are pained and surprised to learn that there is no "mañana" in the American vocabulary.

THE Humanitarian says the mean age of a maiden on marriage in 1886 was 21.9 years and that in 1897 it had risen to 23.8. If it continues to rise in the same proportion another decade no maiden will ever attain the marriageable age.

IF those 2,000,000 soldiers whom, it is said, the Dowager Empress of China will review in Peking next month were equipped with modern arms and officered properly, certain arrangements the powers have been making in regard to the partition of China would probably have to be indefinitely postponed.

CROKER shone in his glory on his embarkation at New York. On the way across he was eclipsed by Ambassador Pauncefote and Czar Reed, but on landing at Southampton Richard was himself again. There is a good deal of the earth earthy about Tammany's chieftain, and therefore he naturally feels more at home on land.

YESTERDAY, the anniversary of the great charity bazaar fire of May 4, 1897, mass was celebrated in all the fashionable churches of Paris for the victims of that terrible catastrophe. As a sacrifice of life to inefficiency of the municipality, and as a horror almost unrelieved by heroism, the charity bazaar fire of Paris fortunately stands almost alone in its tragic preeminence.

THERE has been more fighting near Vailima, Robert Louis Stevenson's former home at Samoa. At the previous battle the natives erected defenses near the home of the late novelist. The terrible devastation of her former home is almost justification for the scathing words with which the widow of Robert Louis Stevenson has arraigned England and America for their bombardment of Samoa.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT says Augustus St. Gaudens' equestrian statue of General Sherman, exhibited in the Salon du Champ de Mars, is "modest and dignified, but victorious in aspect. The work is not only great but grand." The superb Lincoln statue in this city may be said to have first stamped St. Gaudens as a master in the plastic art. The sculptor had in the martyr President, who "held two warring nations in his heart," a subject that challenged his genius and it will probably remain his masterpiece.

RICHARD CROKER landed at Southampton yesterday and ordered his baggage sent direct to his racing stables at Didcot, in Berkshire. Tammany's chieftain seems to regard the English air as more salubrious for him at present than the chilly atmosphere of New York. He also needs the excitement of the turf, where he can spend money as freely as he pleases and no one asks uncomfortable questions as to where he got it. Under these circumstances Mr. Croker ought to have a pleasant outing and recuperate sufficiently for another interview with Inquisitor Moss in the early autumn.

THERE will be no woman's department at the Paris Exposition, and for similar reasons none in the United States exhibit. This is not a discrimination but a compliment. The French hold that in an exposition such as they intend to hold there is no place for an article simply because it has been produced by a woman. Every article must stand on its merits. In reality this is admitting woman to what some of her sex at least have aspired—simply the same treatment as that accorded to men. This will be most satisfactory to the most gifted of women and a world exhibition is not for mediocrity, whether it be masculine or feminine.

A bill has passed both **Protecting the Arbutus.** Legislature, and become a law, for the protection of the trailing arbutus—the first law passed by any legislative assembly in the union for the protection of a wild flower. The occasion for this law was the conduct of the vandals, who, instead of plucking the blossoms, have, to save time and trouble, been tearing the plants up by the roots. This practice had become so general that there was danger the earliest, most fragrant, and most dainty flower of spring would soon become extinct in that State. Encouraged by Connecticut the people of Massachusetts are now agitating for similar legislation. It is to be regretted that laws cannot be passed as well for the preservation of May birds and other animals which will soon be extinct if human greed and cruelty are not restrained.

Agoncillo has been keeping remarkably quiet since his unwilling sojourn at Skarryvore lighthouse. **Surveillance.** One reason for his present retiring disposition is that he lost all his money when he was shipwrecked and Aguinaldo has been kept moving so rapidly since that he has not had time to remit to his commissioner. Nevertheless, Ambassador Porter is keeping watch upon the Filipino at Paris. It is supposed he is trying to buy war material, and for this reason constant surveillance is kept upon all his actions. When Major Younghusband visited Aguinaldo last fall, the latter told him of large purchases of war material in Germany. He may have been attempting to create an impression, but it will do no harm to see that any consignments intended for him are promptly stopped in transitu if possible. From the nature of the Luzon coast it is almost impossible to make an effectual blockade of it, and it is evident the Filipinos have been receiving munitions of war from some source. The temptation to sell at high figures is a powerful incentive, as was shown during the blockade of the South in the civil war, and as long as Aguinaldo's treasury remains intact there will be attempts to supply him with whatever he needs.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Board of Education on Wednesday evening abolished its compulsory education department. The minor item in this action was the sudden discharge of sixteen public officials who, if unfit, should never have been employed, and if faithful should not be subjected to precarious fortunes. The major item, however, is the bearing of this action upon the broad question of popular education.

The ostensible reason put forward was the exhaustion of funds for this work. The bookkeeping of the board always reflects its deliberate policy and no sudden "lack of funds" in any particular branch can be put forth as a sort of impersonal fate which was not intended or foreseen. The intimations made in the course of the discussion with reference to the "uselessness of the system" were misapplied, since the trouble has been, not with the system, but with its administration.

This action was the culmination of a persistent unwillingness on the part of the board to compel school attendance. This unwillingness, so far as one can judge, was due in part to a haunting fear inspired by the popular reaction against the Edwards law in the State campaign of 1892 and by an unwillingness to face the increased demands upon school accommodation which such enforcement might occasion. The evidence of this unwillingness is written boldly over the report of this department and may be summarized in the fact that, with nearly 17,000 cases of truancy in 1898, but one was prosecuted, and that only in response to insistent outside pressure. The districts of the truant officers are so large as to preclude effective service. One of these districts, and that, too, made up of river wards, contains sixteen schools, scattered from Kinzie street on the north to Sixteenth street on the south, and from the river on the east to Wood street on the west. Then the officers are handicapped by the lack of that moral assistance which would come from enforcement of the law by prosecutions.

The character of the administration of this department is further evidenced by a glance at its last annual report. This begins with a confusing and unexplained classification of "truants" and "non-attendants," admits 1,652 cases lost sight of from "having left the district"—i. e., having simply moved—and gives no information as to the duration of truancy in different cases or on the average, as to how long those returned to school remained there, nor as to how far "cases" mean first and how far chronic offenders.

The gravity of a situation which leaves the city without any machinery for compelling school attendance is enforced by the fact that 374 boys of compulsory school age—7 to 14 years—were last year brought before the Maxwell street police court alone. The public school is a cheaper and wiser expedient for preventing juvenile delinquency than the blue-coat, the police judge, and the reformatory.

By a mandatory act the last Legislature made it the duty of the local school board to have a truant school in operation by July 1, 1901. This needed institution will supply the missing link for the complete machinery of compulsory education. In the meantime, however, instead of lapsing into a reactionary policy and abandoning an essential feature of our educational system, the board should apply the remedy where it is needed and reorganize the management of the compulsory education department.

The Sultan's Promise to Pay.

Since the Spanish war the Sultan of Turkey has had an increased respect for the United States and has lost no opportunity to say so. He has taken a pious Mussulman's satisfaction in seeing belated vengeance fall upon the nation that drove the Moors out of Spain four centuries ago. The Sultan has now shown his respect by notifying Minister Strauss at Constantinople that he promises to pay the $20,000 of American claims for losses in the Armenian massacres. Whether it is to the United States as the scourge of Allah or to the United States as the possessor of a new and formidable navy that the promise is made the dispatches do not relate. Unfortunately, the promises of the Sultan Abdul Hamid are not quoted at par on the international bourse. He has promised governmental reforms in Turkey ever since his accession to the throne, but they have not materialized. It will be time enough to thank the Sultan for his $20,000 when we are in receipt of the cash.

SOLDIER BOY LETTERS.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE:

If General Otis, "the American Weyler," has ordered the killing of prisoners, as is proven by letters of soldiers in the field, how can we escape the righteous scorn and contempt of other nations? The honor of our country demands that such deeds be stopped at once and disclaimed by us as a people. It will not do to wait until the war is over; the stain will then be indelibly fixed for our descendants to the remotest generation to blush over.

As General Otis has not ordered the "killing of prisoners," and as such an order has not been "proved" by soldiers' letters, the apprehensions of our correspondent are unfounded. He has probably been urged to his gloomy view by the soldiers' letters which have been copied from obscure far Western newspapers by the New York Evening Post, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the Boston Transcript, and other journals which are doing all they can to embarrass the administration and to encourage Aguinaldo.

While these letters have never declared that General Otis has issued such an order, yet it may be admitted that some of them have related gory tales of cruelty as well as enthusiastic stories of personal valor. This is not unnatural. Romancing is quite as characteristic of some boy soldiers in the field as it is of sailors between decks. The desire to make a big story is one of the weaknesses of human nature, and some soldier boys writing thousands of miles away to their relations are not exempt from it. Many of these stories of individual valor, suffering, and cruelty, of "hairbreadth 'scapes" and prodigious deeds of daring need to be taken with a grain of salt. Many of the exaggerated statements would not be sent if private letters were censored, because military officers know what discount should be put on letters of this kind. Equally, persons of experience know what allowances to make when reading them.

The public has been treated to many of these letters by the newspapers referred to, which have printed them with a malicious purpose in view. None of them has been authenticated. They may have been manufactured or they may have been written by Filipinos, who are cunning enough for such a trick. The statements have not been confirmed by independent testimony or by testimony from any trustworthy news source. Even admitting that the letters are genuine, it still remains true that most of them must be discounted. Those to whom is intrusted the duty of forwarding soldiers' letters, many of which are on postal cards, will testify as to their romancing and exaggeration.

THE TRIBUNE does not include all or many soldiers' letters in this characterization of the mugwumps' choice collection, but it suspects that too many of them are written by the cowboys for tenderfoot consumption. The credulousness of the tenderfoot is proverbial. Some of the stories of thrilling adventures by land and sea which were sent home by soldier boys from Santiago were to the personal knowledge of the agents who forwarded them pure fabrications. Further examination of the blood-curdling tales from Manila may and doubtless will prove that they have no foundation in fact.

Emperor William Is All Right.

Emperor William is said to have laughed heartily over that bright bit of doggerel, "Myself und Gott." If this be true, then the young Emperor has more sense than he has been credited with. No man's condition is hopeless who has a sense of the ridiculous in good working order. It is the one quality which puts things into their due proportion and thus enables its possessor to discriminate and arrive at sound conclusions. Humor is the surest test of a healthy mind. It is to the mind what digestion is to the body. It is to be regretted that so many of the Emperor's subjects and so many German-Americans are destitute of this sense of the ridiculous. They are too serious, sedate, and matter of fact. They lack the most important and saving quality of the Zeitgeist.

A DEFENDER OF THE TRUSTS.

Aldace F. Walker, once a member of the Interstate Commerce commission and now chairman of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé road, condemns, in an article in this month's Forum, the anti-trust legislation found on the statute books of the United States and of so many States. He asserts that that legislation is faulty in that it is an attempt to stifle legitimate efforts to ameliorate competitive conditions—prohibiting where it should have regulated—and that that legislation has induced evils far worse than those it attempted to remedy.

Mr. Walker's starting point is the assumption that in former times competition required stimulation, but that at the present day it needs regulation. He lays stress on "the excessive and dangerous stringency of modern competition" which makes the survival of the unfittest competitors so difficult. Mr. Walker thinks the intense competition of this day should be shackled, lest it hurt the weaklings, and he is of the opinion that the best regulation is that which can be obtained by agreements among the competitors themselves. That is to say, he believes in pooling agreements not merely for railroads, but for all industries where keen competition exists.

The first combinations which were formed to regulate what Mr. Walker calls the dangerous stringency of modern competition were correctly styled "trusts." All the stocks of the combining corporations were assigned to trustees. The shares of stock were locked up in safes and trust certificates replaced them. Mr. Walker is unable to see anything objectionable in that practice. He does not believe the people would have become excited if some of the beneficiaries of the trusts had not become rich. "Extraordinary wealth in unexpected hands" aroused jealousy, suspicion, and hostile action. Mr. Walker does not even intimate that the fact that that wealth was extorted from consumers had the most to do with the popular detestation of trusts.

The public was made to believe, says Mr. Walker, that trusts were "combinations in restraint of trade," whereas they were only "in restraint of competition in trade." Therefore laws were enacted against trusts which were effectual so far as breaking up the "trusts" proper was concerned. Thereupon competitors, being unable to combine, consolidate. A new corporation is organized which buys outright the properties of corporations or individuals willing to sell out to it. This is, says Mr. Walker, in violation of the theory of the anti-trust laws, but not of their letter. Those laws, he contends, cannot be enforced against the new style industrial combinations because no man can be prevented from selling his property to whomsoever he pleases.

Mr. Walker looks with disfavor on the promoters who are flooding the stock markets with the securities of overcapitalized combines, but he alleges that anti-trust legislation is indirectly the parent of these illegitimate, speculative schemes, for it pointed the way to their development. Mr. Walker admits that the "new methods" have thrown out of employment many competent men who have managed small concerns. He sets off against that the ability of small investors to become partners in large concerns—by buying stock for more than it is worth and waiting in vain for dividends.

There are phases of the trust question which Mr. Walker does not touch on. These are the assistance given certain trusts by excessive tariff duties and given others by the illegitimate advantages obtained from railroads; and this is a subject that he knows most about. His object is to attempt to show that trusts are a natural, salutary growth which should have been regulated, not prohibited. He believes that monopolies are legitimate when the monopolists are of that opinion. Wherever men combine to destroy competition on the ground that if they do not competition will destroy some of them, Mr. Walker bids them godspeed. Fortunately for the consumers and most of the producers his sentiments are not those of the lawmakers and the courts.

A Law More Valuable than a Platform.

Senator Depew says that "undoubtedly the Republican party will adopt a plank condemning trusts" when the time comes to frame the next national platform. He adds: "I think the Democratic party will adopt a similar plank." No doubt of it. And if that party holds its national convention last, as is likely to be the case, its plank will be the more emphatic of the two. The Democrats will make all the pledges the Republicans do, and a few more. The Republicans have one great advantage over the Democrats. The only question is, whether they will utilize it. The Republicans, having control of the next Congress, can legislate against trusts. All the Democrats can do is to adopt resolutions. The Republicans in Congress will have over half a year before the next election is held in which to amend and strengthen the national anti-trust law and to strike down many trusts by depriving them of that tariff protection without which they would not be harmful. If legislation of this kind is enacted the voters will say that "deeds speak louder than words," and they will not care if the anti-trust plank in the Republican platform is less intense and vehement than that in the Democratic platform. During the campaign the Democratic orators will have to descant on what their party will do—if it keeps its promises. The Republican orators will be able to point to what their party has done. The men who make laws count for more than the men who make platforms. Senator Depew has become one of the lawmakers. What efforts is he going to put forth to secure anti-trust legislation at the next session of Congress?

GUARANTEED DIVIDEND PRETEXTS.

The assiduity with which street railway companies make assertions concerning the large cost and small profits of their business only shows their anxiety for justification in the minds of the public.

A more subtle but not less important instance of "working" public sentiment has been a favorite method in street railway operations. It is that of taking a long-time lease of an existing street railway and guaranteeing a fixed dividend in future upon its stock. This dividend is placed at a high figure, based not only upon large present profits but also upon the hope of indefinite extensions of existing franchises. Thereupon any demand for better service at lower cost is met by the apologetic rejoinder that the operating company is obligated to meet these guaranteed dividends, and any suggestion that at the expiration of existing concessions radically different terms will be required for renewals is met by the cry that investments—made on faith in these guaranties of dividends—are to be confiscated. This effort to exploit the popular sense of fair play has been successful locally in the past. When Mr. Yerkes took possession of the North and West Side systems in 1886 and 1887 he organized new operating companies, which guaranteed 30 per cent and 35 per cent dividends upon the $500,000 stock and the $1,250,000 stock respectively of the two systems. Since then all protests against the poor service and the enormous profits of these systems have been met by the regretful announcement of these obligations.

The same device seems to be contemplated in the pending negotiations for consolidation of all the street railways of the city. The plan is for an operating company which shall take leases of all existing roads and guarantee them absolute dividends on their stock in future, which, being in the nature of fixed charges, may be secure from challenge or menace.

That this method of overpowering the moral sense of the public will avail much longer is not likely. Such rights as the companies possess will be fully secured to them, but there are no grounds on which it can be expected that the terms of any further grants will be so fixed as to provide for the 6, 12, and 16 per cent dividends contemplated, according to rumor, for the stock of the three main systems. Now is the time to give notice that the guaranty will not serve as an effective moral hold upon public opinion in case of future extensions.

Is Carnegie to Sell Out?

The report that the new gigantic iron and steel combine, which is to be capitalized for seven or eight hundred million dollars, is to take in the Carnegie plants is repeated day after day, and its truth is not denied by any one in authority. There may be something in the story. If Mr. Carnegie does accept the offers made him it will be because he wishes to get out of business entirely and take life easy. He has amassed a princely fortune and can afford to stop working. If he intended to remain in business so as to make more money he would not go into any trust or combine, for he is strong enough to stand alone. Mr. Carnegie was a member of the steel rail pools which flourished subsequent to 1868, and shared in the profits for which the steel manufacturers were indebted to the protective duties on that metal. A few years ago he had attained a position where he could gain nothing by belonging to a pool. He was able to undersell European competitors in neutral markets. He was able to undersell his American competitors in this or any other market. Since 1896 repeated and fruitless efforts have been made to induce him to go into a pool. He declined, for the arrangement he had made with Mr. Rockefeller, whereby his works were insured at low prices all the iron ore they could use, was worth more than any agreement with rival steel manufacturers. He can make much more money by playing his own hand than by going into any combine. If he turns over his interests to this new steel company he will sell out altogether, and abandon for good an industry in which he has been so prominent for a third of a century.

The Cheaper Way to Do It.

Arrangements have been made to overwhelm with a "thought wave" the Czar's peace conference when it meets at The Hague May 15. On that day women's clubs in every State in the union, with a total membership of 250,000, will cable simultaneously their approval of the peace movement. It is believed that this deluge of dispatches will convince the conferees that the women of America are terribly in earnest, and that it will not be safe to adjourn without agreeing on some disarmament measure. Cable messages, even when brief, cost money. Which, if expended in hats and gowns, would make more show, and might do more for humanity. Nor is a telegram, strictly speaking, a "thought wave." It is thought transmitted by an electric current. A veritable "thought wave" should pass without artificial aid from the brain of the thinker to the brain of the person who is thought at. If the members of the women's clubs meet at the same hour on the 15th of next month and think unitedly and hard in the direction of The Hague it may be that the attempt at thought transference will be a success, and the conferees know what the women want them to do without its costing the latter a cent. But, if the experiment should be tried, and prove a failure, quite as much would be accomplished as by the sending of scores of telegrams.

Controversy.

Chief Justice Fuller and the other eminent jurists who are to meet soon at Paris to determine the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, will have a vast mass of literature presented to them, which they will be expected to ponder over and digest, and through the obscurity of the conflicting statements of which will be expected to discern the correct dividing line between the South American republic and the British colony. THE TRIBUNE has received a copy of the documents to be submitted on behalf of Venezuela. They are formidable. There is "The Case of Venezuela," prepared by J. M. Rojas, the agent of the republic. This, with the appendixes, covers 1,150 pages. The "counter-case," or criticism of the British case, covers 780 pages. The argument on behalf of Venezuela, by General Harrison, Benjamin F. Tracy, and their associates, fills two plump volumes containing 846 pages. There are also two atlases containing all the maps made since 1534 which can have any bearing on the controversy. The documents submitted on behalf of Great Britain are believed to be even more voluminous than those setting forth the Venezuelan side of the case. Rufus Choate said that the Connecticut boundary line, which was wrangled over for two centuries, was not much more definite than if the State were declared to be bounded on the north by a hive of bees in full swarm, on the east by a flock of blue birds, and on the west by a bramble bush. The genuine boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana is no more clearly defined. The verdict of the arbitrators will be a compromise verdict. They will not allow themselves to be lost in the mazes of antiquated Dutch and Spanish contentions, but will endeavor to adjust matters so that while neither Great Britain nor Venezuela gets all it claims neither shall have much cause for complaint.

Filipinos Giving Up Pretenses.

The Filipino peace envoys are gradually dropping their pretenses and getting down to facts. They have ceased to pose as the representatives of General Luna and have declared themselves delegates from Aguinaldo himself. They have already admitted that their chief has no control outside of Luzon or beyond the boundaries of his present position. They say he wants "peace with dignity." It will not be long before they will also be admitting that a truce of three months is by no means a necessary step to such an end, and that an official recognition of their make-believe republic is not a sine qua non. Their desire to fight to the bitter end is discounted by their presence in Manila. With a little patience and firmness the Filipino insurgents will in due time drop the rest of their pretenses and come to terms on the liberal basis offered them. They are going about the business of surrender in the traditional Spanish style, which they have learned at first hand. General Shafter's experience with General Toral at Santiago is not a bad model for the Manila negotiations. The Spaniard required something like a dozen invitations to surrender, but when he finally discovered that the American terms meant what they said, he accepted them as they stood. Aguinaldo will do the same after the lapse of a little time for the sake of his "dignity."

American Justice in Cuba.

A long step in the direction of just government in Cuba has been taken by issuing a decree forbidding Judges to deny to prisoners the right of communicating with the outside world or to shield accusers from publicity. Imprisonment "incommunicado" is a relic of barbarism which the Latin races are slow to relinquish. It has fitted in so thoroughly with Spanish methods of misgovernment that it was an essential part of their colonial system. When the authorities in Cuba or in the Philippines found it expedient to confiscate the property of a native they could easily arrest and imprison him on some pretext, place him incommunicado, and arrange the rest of the proceedings as they wished. It would have been inconvenient to have the prisoner communicating with his friends and telling his side of the story. The French nation still clings to this method of administering justice. Nearly a year ago Colonel Picquart, who had come into possession of evidence which convinced him of the innocence of Dreyfus, was arrested on a trivial charge and placed "au secret" in a Paris prison, where he has since remained. Such methods are repugnant to American ideas of justice, and it is gratifying to know that Cuba is freed from this barbarous relic of Weylerism.

EDWARD ATKINALDO of Boston should pack his left ear in ice.

POSSIBLY it may be Brigadier General Fred Grant's purpose to show Brigadier General Fred Funston that there are others.

IF we may ask the old, old question, where were you ten years ago last night?

THE Albany (N. Y.) Argus says "there is many a Pennsylvania maiden that would be Queen of May, and there is many a Pennsylvanian who thinks that for Quay to climb into the Senate by the rear window would be mean of Quay." And yet the New York Sun calls the Albany Argus the dullest paper in the United States.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER needs to reform his manner and cussed 'em department.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Safest Plan for Hiram.

"Well," said the mother of the family, "the ball game must be over. Here comes Hiram, through the back alley."

"Through the back alley?" echoed the caller. "Then the club he belongs to must have lost the game."

"That's no indication. He always comes home that way. He's the umpire."

His Description.

The hired man who had been helping the stockraiser for a month or two had run away with some of his employer's money, and the stockman hurried to the nearest printing office to order a lot of handbills offering a reward for the capture of the thief.

"What is the description of the man?" asked the printer.

"Well, he was an ornery-lookin' cuss."

"What sort of clothes did he wear?"

"Last time I seen him he had on a suit of jeans."

"How about his hat?"

"He wore an old wool hat."

"Plenty of men are wearing old wool hats and jeans suits. Can't you describe him more minutely."

"I reckon I can," said the stockraiser, after a moment's reflection, as a slight physical blemish he had often noticed occurred to him. "He had an undersilt in the left ear. Right ear not marked. Limped a little with his off leg."

Caused a Coldness Between Them.

"When it comes to men," remarked the kitchen girl, tossing her head, "I can have my pick."

"That's all you'll ever get of the iceman you're trying to catch," responded the housemaid.

Unheard-of Conspiracy.

"Don't never go int' that neighborhood," said Tuffold Knutt, pointing to a row of brick houses along the avenue.

"Why not?" asked Ardluck.

"They put up a job on me one mornin' last week. Every blame one of 'em handed me out a slab o' strawberry shortcake. Spiled my digestion. Made me sick one whole afternoon, an' I'll never be able fur to eat strawberry shortcake agin. Durn 'em!"

In Mitigation.

Bryanite—"You went to that $10 dinner, blame you!"

Unclassified Democrat—"I know I did, but they didn't make any money out of me. I ate a good $10 worth."

A Crank University.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Candor compels the remark that the University of Chicago, an institution top-heavy with millions that it lacks the common sense to use for the purpose intended, has become a retreat for mental freaks and political malignants. Other universities are afflicted with one or two eccentric professors who ridicule patriotism and revile their country, but the University of Chicago has no less than twenty-five professors who took part in a mass-meeting at which the President of the United States was denounced and hissed. The contrast between these high-salaried professors, with little to do except abuse and slander the government of the United States and the volunteers in the Philippines, who have been charging intrenchments and crossing rivers under fire, because they love the flag and the government, is most striking. The stall-fed professors, whose insolence grows with their sinecures, though twenty-five strong, are not held by the American people to be worth as much to the nation and to society as a single soldier in Luzon.

It is said that the University of Chicago has seventy-five other professors who are not similarly anxious to play the rôle of men without a country. But the twenty-five on the other side are a disgrace and an impeachment of those willing to associate with them. There must be something radically rotten in a university with twenty-five professors who meet in public to hiss the President and talk treasonable stuff to the world. The University of Chicago needs an earthquake of righteous indignation. Its superfluous millions are breeding a peculiarly noxious kind of vermin. If there is no way to get rid of the creeping things the institution will be judged accordingly. It has an instructor for every fifteen pupils. One individual gave it over $7,000,000. It appeals this year for $2,000,000. Its fumigation would cost about $100, and this will be a large enough gift under the circumstances.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

MARCONI'S LATEST CRITIC.—Mr. W. H. Preece, whose attack upon the Marconi system before the Society of Arts at London was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE'S cable dispatches, is well known to the electrical fraternity of this country, and particularly of Chicago. During the World's Fair he was one of the official representatives of Great Britain and entertained a great deal at Victoria House.

W. H. Preece.

He had visited this country several times before, however, and one of these trips was devoted entirely to a study of the American telegraph system. On his return to England he carried with him a complete set of Western Union instruments, which he immediately introduced into the English telegraph service, and then he read a paper before the Society of Arts in which he described the government telegraph system as developed under his direction, and compared it with the American system, which he criticised freely.

There are many telegraph experts in this country today who claim that Mr. Preece secured his position and has retained it largely because of his ability as a politician rather than because of his achievements in electrical science.

Mr. Preece is now 65 years of age. He was born near Carnarvon in North Wales and was educated at King's College in London. He took up telegraphy at an early age, and through the aid of influential friends secured an appointment in 1870 as divisional engineer in the postoffice. He was made electrician of the department seven years later, and in 1892 was given the title of engineer-in-chief and electrician. He is also consulting electrician to the British and Colonial governments. The opening sentence of a biographical sketch prepared in part at least by Mr. Preece, and certainly printed with his approval, furnishes the key-note to his career:

"The remarkable gifts of Mr. Preece as a lecturer on science have brought him prominently before the general public, who crowd the halls of the Society of Arts or the Royal Institution whenever he is discoursing on some of the electrical topics of the hour, or explaining the mysteries of some inventive marvel."

It is in this capacity that Mr. Preece is at his best, and he has improved every opportunity, as will be readily appreciated by examining the records of the mechanical and scientific societies of England and the electrical publications of the period. He has read twenty papers on scientific topics before the British association, fifteen before the Society of Arts, eight before the Royal society, fifteen before the Society of Telegraph Engineers, five before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, two before the Physical society, four before the Royal institution, five before the Institution of Civil Engineers, one before the Sanitary Institute, and one before the Association of Municipal and County Engineers. In addition to these he has delivered upward of fifty public lectures attended all the public and semi-official functions of London during the last twenty years, and has talked and talked and seemingly never tired of talking upon such occasions. And what is more to the purpose, he always talks well and has something interesting to say.

PROMINENT PLANETS IN MAY SKIES.—During May Venus will be a morning star, rising about 3:30 a. m. Mars will shine during the evening and until a little after midnight. Jupiter will shine until Venus gets up in the morning. At 9 o'clock Saturn will become visible for the night.

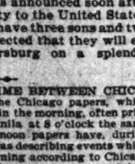
A STUDY IN COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Fred Funston, the new Brigadier General from Kansas, weighs ninety-five pounds, while General Shafter tips the scales at nearly three times that amount.

GEN. FUNSTON AND GEN. SHAFTER.

In the close and careful study of the two men comparative anatomists may be able to find the true solution of many of the disputed points which have grown out of the conduct of the war.

WHEN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.—If the Legislature of Kentucky were in session it would probably have adjourned yesterday, as it has done before, to attend the American Derby. And it could cite as a precedent for its action the fact that the English Parliament adjourns for the great National Derby, the classic race of the turf.

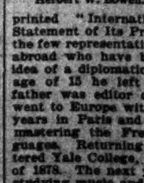
TO DALLIZE THE CZAR'S COURT.—Charlemagne Tower, the new Ambassador to Russia, and his wife seem to be well equipped for a diplomatic career. Mr. Tower is a graduate of Harvard, speaks eight foreign languages, including Russian, and is worth $20,000,000. Mrs. Tower has beauty, good health, and tact. Mrs. Tower is a California girl. Her father was the late G. Frank Smith, a lawyer of prominence in that State. Twelve years ago, while Nellie Smith was on a vacation trip to Alaska with her father and two younger sisters, she met Mr. Tower. Their courting was done amongst the icebergs of the arctic and their engagement was announced soon after the return of the party to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Tower have three sons and two daughters. It is expected that they will entertain in St. Petersburg on a splendid scale.



Mrs. Charlemagne Tower.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME BETWEEN CHICAGO AND MANILA.—The Chicago papers, which go to press at 3 o'clock in the morning, often print dispatches dated at Manila at 8 o'clock the same morning, and the afternoon papers have, during the war, gotten out extras describing events which took place the next morning according to Chicago time. These seeming discrepancies are explained by the difference of time—10½ hours—between the two cities.

ONE MORE POET IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—With the author of the Pike County Ballads acting as Secretary of State, it is natural that poets and literary men should find preferment in the consular service. Herbert W. Bowen, the newly appointed Minister to Persia, is, however, more than a poet. He published his first volume of verse in 1884, and since has produced several other books, both of poetry and prose. In 1896 he printed "International Law: A Simple Statement of Its Principles." He is one of the few representatives of the United States abroad who have been educated with the idea of a diplomatic career in mind. At the age of 15 he left New York, where his father was editor of the Independent, and went to Europe with a tutor, spending two years in Paris and Berlin, and thoroughly mastering the French and German languages. Returning to this country he entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1878. The next year was spent in Italy studying music and Italian. Next he graduated from the School of Law of Columbia University.



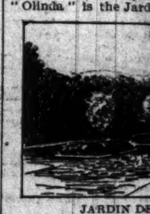
Herbert W. Bowen.

In 1890 Mr. Bowen was appointed Consul General at Barcelona, Spain. How, in 1896 he faced single-handed a furious mob of 10,000 enraged Spaniards, who had assembled to burn the United States Consulate, still fresh in the public mind.

ANOTHER ROYAL TIE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ENGLAND.—If the [illegible] ernments of Kaiser William of Germany and his royal grandmother, Queen Victoria, ever consider serious differences will be a family [illegible] rel with a vengeance. Not only is his elder the eldest child of the Queen, but [illegible] teen of Victoria's other children [illegible] grandchildren are married [illegible] Princes or Princesses. The announcement of the engagement of the pretty Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Frederick William Prussia adds one more link to the chain of relationship. Her father, the Duke of Connaught, who stood in the line of succession to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the British army, has just resigned that position. In its place he has accepted the succession to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, now held by another of Queen Victoria's sons, Alfred, Duke of Edinburg. It will be remembered that the eldest son of the Queen, Prince Albert, is, in his own right, also Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Duke of Saxony.

Princess Margaret of Connaught.

MAXIMILIAN'S SUMMER PALACE SOLD.—Up in the mountains fifty miles from the City of Mexico, in the Town of Cuernevaca. There the Emperor Maximilian made his summer capital during the few years of his troubled reign. In Cuernevaca he had a little home and garden called "Olinda," and there and in the magnificent gardens and palaces built at a cost of $1,000,000 by the Mexican millionaire Jose de la Borda. In this garden, with its marble terraces, its beautiful canals and [illegible] gardens, Maximilian and his wife realized the glories of the Field court and of the beloved Paris, which the Emperor was [illegible] to see again.



JARDIN DE BORDA.

Maximilian was at Cuernevaca when word came to him that his throne was threatened and he left his home to go to death. Now "Olinda" and its gardens have been sold to T. Heu[illegible] a rich German merchant, and another relic of the Mexican Empire has lost its identity.

YOUNGEST MAN NEXT CONGRESS.—Martin H. Glynn, Albany, N. Y., will be the youngest member of the Fifty-first Congress. He is a Republican and [illegible] just passed his twenty-sixth birthday. Mr. Glynn is a lawyer and newspaper man, being managing editor of the Albany Times-Union and a member of the New York State Bar association. He first came into prominence as a speaker at a meeting of the intercollegiate Athletic association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Since then he has been in great demand as an orator. The people of Albany showed their confidence in him by electing him over a man who only two years ago had a 15,000 majority.

Congressman Martin H. Glynn.

One year ago today the government landed its first consignment of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The world was still waiting for direct news from Cuba.

WITH DEW—A YEAR AGO TODAY.

1899.....May 5.....1898

[illegible] W. HARDEN.]

Admiral Dewey sent the cable [illegible] from Hongkong to Manila on Monday, May 1, and had not communicated in any way with Washington giving an account of his victory. It was [illegible] days after the cable, or a year ago today, that he started his fleet for Hongkong, the nearest cable point. It was on the morning of Thursday, May 5, a s[illegible] was received on the McCulloch from the flagship. "Be ready to get under way at 1 o'clock p. m. It is ascertained that the orders to the McCulloch was to proceed to Hongkong with dispatches.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby came on board and reports from Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department, and [illegible] were also received on board the McCulloch on passage to Hongkong. Lieutenant Commander B. Briggs, executive officer of the Baltimore, who was landed to the naval hospital in Yokohama, and Paymaster Smith. The McCulloch pulled her anchor and stood down the bay at 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Boston and Concord, which were to convoy it outside the bay. The course shaped so the ships would pass to the east of Boca Grande, through which the fleet had entered [illegible] on the preceding Saturday night. The Boston was ahead, with the Concord astern, and the McCulloch bringing up the rear. As the ships were nearing Corregidor the Boston made a sharp turn to the northward, heading for Bocas Grande, and at the [illegible] time signal flags were displayed and smoke began pouring out of its funnels. The signal read: "Prepare for action," but before the ships had made out the fighting top of a large [illegible] war was sighted just outside the bay.

Everybody started ahead under full speed, and we could see

FILIPINO AGENT'S WORK.

AGONCILLO THOUGHT TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR WAR MATERIAL.

Ambassador Porter Reports on Operations of Aguinaldo's Representative in Paris—Race Conflict Feared at Andersonville, Ga., and Governor Asks That Federal Troops Be Sent—Payne Remains in Speakership Contest—Miles Not to Be Deposed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., May 4.

Ambassador Porter at Paris today made a report to the State department of the actions of Agoncillo, the diplomatic representative of Aguinaldo, who is thought to be negotiating for arms for the Filipinos. The Ambassador says Agoncillo is living quietly, having lost all of his money when he was shipwrecked. He is now evidently waiting for remittances from Aguinaldo, but as that gentleman is kept so busy by the American troops he has probably neglected his diplomatic representative.

Agoncillo Under Surveillance.

Agoncillo is kept under surveillance at all hours of the day and night, and a note is made of his visitors, the names of the persons on whom he calls, and the business between them. It is supposed Agoncillo is trying to buy war material to send to the Philippines, and the American Ambassador has obtained, through secret service men, the number of arms which are available at the different factories in Europe. This information has been sent to the State department and was transmitted to the Secretary of War.

A watch is being kept on the factories, and when a large consignment is shipped its destination is learned, and in the event that the arms are intended for the rebels in the Philippines, information will be furnished Admiral Dewey, who will be on the lookout and promptly take possession of them. It is suspected the rebels are now getting their ammunition from European manufactories and steps are being taken to locate the source of supply and cut it off.

Controller Dawes returned from Chicago today and resumed his duties. During his absence he has been in several States and says he finds the expansion sentiment is growing much stronger, and there is a bitter feeling against the anti-imperialists who are attacking the policy of the government.

There is apprehension in Georgia that there will be serious trouble between the white people and negroes Decoration day at Andersonville, and Governor Candler has asked the government to send federal troops there. Andersonville is a government reservation, and on several occasions there has been rioting and bloodshed Decoration day.

Race Conflict Expected in Georgia.

Owing to the bitter feeling between the races Governor Candler fears there will be an outbreak of such serious proportions the militia will not be able to cope with it. He plainly says in his request the militia does not have the respect of the lawless people which could be hoped for, and believes the presence of federal troops would have a good moral effect.

It is rather unusual for a Governor of a Southern State to call for United States troops, especially when trouble is only anticipated. They usually wait until an outbreak has gone beyond their control and then reluctantly ask for assistance.

While no action has been taken by the War department there is no doubt federal troops will be sent, as this has been done in several instances lately, although they were asked for because the National Guard of the State was in the service of the government and no State troops were available.

General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, left here today for Chicago to consult Secretary Alger about various river and harbor improvements. General Wilson will also make a tour of inspection of the fortifications and river and harbor works on the Pacific coast from the Mexican to the British Columbia borders. From Chicago General Wilson will go direct to San Diego and thence northward along the coast.

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means committee has written to friends here that he is in the race to stay, and will make a contest for the Speakership not only in the New York delegation but out of it as well. Payne's friends say Sherman cannot secure the unanimous vote of the delegation, as the chairman of the Ways and Means committee from length of service as well as the fact that he succeeded Mr. Dingley is clearly entitled to the place. They point to the fact that membership on this committee is generally considered the proper training for the Speakership.

Payne Divides the New York Delegation.

If the contest is narrowed down to Hopkins and Payne New York would almost certainly be given either the Speakership or the chairman of Ways and Means, whereas if Sherman is made the Eastern candidate he could not be given the chairmanship, as he has had no experience with tariff or financial questions. Therefore Payne's friends say he will stay in the fight to the finish and divide the Eastern strength with Sherman, who, it is now believed, has been putting up a big bluff under the guidance of Quay and Platt.

The division of the New York delegation, it is believed, will elect a Western man, especially as it is now well understood Sherman cannot secure the New England vote, which will be concentrated on Moody, but will probably go to the West sooner or later.

Working for a Western Man.

Major General Wilmer of the Maryland State troops was at the War department today endeavoring to secure guns from the government for use in a local celebration. The ordnance officers were not in a position to comply with his request, and he was referred to the Governor of the State, who is charged with 600 guns, issued from the army supplies of ordnance material.

Most picturesque of the old gardens of Washington is that of the Corcoran house, which will be the Washington home of Senator Depew. It was owned at one time by Daniel Webster. This spot was the scene of a garden party this afternoon given by the women of the Decorative Art society. The high, ivy-grown wall, trim beds, and walks made a setting for an attractive scene in which many of the leading members of Washington society participated. Varied coloring was afforded by the flower-trimmed tables, shaded by huge yellow and red umbrellas. The women, in the prettiest of spring gowns, sold articles dear to the feminine heart. The Marine Band was in attendance.

Garden Party at the Corcoran House.

Presiding at the tables were Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Patton, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Meff, and Mrs. John Poor. The Secretary of State and the Misses Hay were among the participants, also Mrs. and Miss Griggs, the Russian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, Mlle. Cassini, M. Bousfvé, Mr. Zelenoy, the Belgian Minister and the Countess de Lichtervelde, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Mrs. von Rottenberg, Mrs. Foraker, Misses Foraker, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Mitchell, General and Mrs. Miles, Miss McKee, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Mayo Bachelder, Mrs. Daniel Manning, the Danish Minister, Mr. Brun, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Froulke, Mrs. Sartoris and Miss Sartoris, Mrs. and the Misses Wallach.

According to Representative Tawney of Minnesota none of the candidates for the Speakership has a warranty deed to that position, and in his judgment the minds of the members will not be made up until late in the fall. He organized what he calls a "flying squadron," not for the purpose of securing a desirable chairmanship, but to prevent a stampede of the Representatives of the smaller States to Sherman. After discussing the Speakership question the Minnesota delegation feared there would be a break on the part of the new members from small States delegations to the Western man, and it was decided to take some steps to prevent this and secure the vote for the West.

Speakership Warranty Deed.

Mr. Dewey has communications from throughout the West which indicate there is no disposition to make a break in any direction, but enough of them have made known their intention to refrain from committing themselves to any candidate to make an election on the first ballot impossible. Many members are disposed to hold off until one of the candidates develops considerable strength, when they will be willing to support the strongest man or the one who will make the best terms.

The Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde will be among the first of the members of the diplomatic corps to entertain in honor of the new Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos on their arrival in this country.

President McKinley is not seeking either to soften or increase the criticism of the Board of Inquiry regarding General Miles. The report will stand on its merits, as the board has been dispersed, and the President's duty is simply to approve or disapprove its findings.

McKinley Not to Depose Miles.

The report inferentially condemns General Miles, but not sufficiently to justify harsh action. It can be stated on the authority of a trusted officer of the Cabinet that the President is not intending to supersede General Miles either with General Merritt or anybody else. Miles is the senior Major General of the army, has committed no offense for which he could be convicted by court-martial, and as he will not retire until the present administration is out of office would be a thorn in McKinley's flesh if superseded.

It is believed the President is content to let matters stand as they are, the punishment of General Miles being only the report of a military board, which condemns him for making charges he could not sustain and submitting to newspaper interviews an official matters.

The report of the Court of Inquiry is now in the hands of the printer. It will also certainly be approved by the President, and the whole subject dropped unless General Miles should break out again. The President has no intention of making a martyr out of the commanding General.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, will entertain at a dinner tomorrow night in honor of "Names day." As each day, according to the Greek Church, is the day of some saint, and tomorrow is St. Alexander day, the saint for whom the sovereign of Russia is named, it will be celebrated accordingly.

Attention will shortly be given by the military authorities to the method of dispensing justice in Cuba and Porto Rico. Many complaints have been received at the War department from observers in both islands in regard to the delays of the law. In one section of Cuba the system of justice is so deliberate as to be a hardship, especially in the case of those who are held in prison without the means of knowing why they are detained and without any effort being made to dispose of their cases.

Need of Reform in Colonial Judicial Methods.

War department officials say you know little of the processes of the courts in Cuba or Porto Rico beyond what they have gathered from the criticisms passed upon the system. Steps will be taken by commanding officers to ascertain the prevailing methods and the measures of reform which are represented as greatly needed. It is possible that pending the establishment of civil rule in Porto Rico and Cuba the judicial functions of the government will be placed under the Judge Advocate General of the army, who will be represented on the islands by the Judges Advocate on the staff of commanding officers of the military departments into which the territory is divided. There has been practically no interference with the courts on the islands and there will be none. The intention is merely to perfect the system so as to relieve it of hardship to those who are brought into court.

There may be trouble for some one in authority at Governor's Island, the headquarters of the Military Department of the East, for the publication in general orders of a confidential report made last November by Major William Crozier, who was there an inspector general of the army. The report was the result of a visit to and close observation of the coast defense fortifications along the Atlantic coast, and was a candid statement of the conditions which Major Crozier found prevailing.

Blunder in Publication of a Report.

Some embarrassment has been caused the Washington authorities by reason of the publicity given the report, the contents of which make interesting and valuable reading for the foreign attachés, who are always trying to obtain possession of such information.

No one in the War department was able today to explain how the report came to be printed as a general order at Governor's Island and circulated not only to the army in the East but through the newspapers to any one who was interested in such matters. An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain who was responsible for the indiscretion. There may be a court-martial of an officer for his carelessness.

Major William Crozier, who made the report in the capacity of a Volunteer Inspector General, is a well known ordnance officer of the army, an expert in high power guns, and the inventor, with the present Chief of Ordnance, General Buffington, of a gun carriage adopted by the government. Crozier is the representative of the War department at the Czar's disarmament congress this summer. His report was naturally an important one, but was obviously never intended except for the information of the authorities.

There is renewed talk of an extra session in the fall. Nothing has developed of a definite nature, but members of Congress who have talked with the President say he seems impressed with the magnitude of the work before the next Congress and apparently desires to have the record pretty well made up before the national conventions in June.

Renewed Talk of an Extra Session.

There must be provided governments for Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; preparations must be made to turn Cuba over to the natives; the preliminary legislation on the Nicaragua Canal must be started; the war revenue act will need curtailment; and a conservative currency plan is necessary to form the basis of the Republican platform for 1900.

As a new Speaker will be elected, necessitating a long wait for the committees, it is felt an early start will be necessary to get all the work done by the time the conventions meet. Much will depend on the situation in the Philippines, but if peace is restored there the President will be able to put his colonial policy in shape promptly, and an extra session, with the colonial governments as the cause, will be a possibility any time after Sept. 1.

The investigation now pending before the Interstate Commerce commission involving the legality of relative rates charged on domestic and export shipments of grain and grain products has been assigned for hearing by the commission at New York May 15. At that time the Eastern lines delivering traffic at north Atlantic seaports, including Norfolk and Newport News on the south and Montreal on the north, will be expected to appear by representatives fully informed as to the subjects of the inquiry and be otherwise prepared for investigation.

Relative Rates on Grain Shipments.

At this hearing it is also proposed to secure evidence showing all important changes which have taken place in rates to the Atlantic seaboard on shipments of grain and grain products and the reasons why such changes were made.

General Henry, the Military Governor of Porto Rico, is making good progress in enlisting 600 natives of that island in the army. In order to give all sections of the island a chance to be represented it was decided not to enlist more than twenty-five men at one place. Nearly half the number has been recruited and at the present rate of progress it will not be long before the whole force has been enlisted. General Henry reports that he has good material to select from and most of the natives consider it an honor to wear the uniform of an American soldier. The recruits will be distributed among the infantry companies, and they will soon become accustomed to discipline as enforced in the army.

Porto Ricans Enlisting in the Army.

FOREIGN FOOD A MENACE.

ARTICLES BARRED ABROAD SAID TO BE SENT TO AMERICA.

J. Giles Lewis Tells the Mason Senatorial Committee of Adulterations Practiced in Europe—Outlines Law Needed to Check Practice—Methods of Doctoring Edibles and Wines—Dr. Wiley Continues Testimony—Senator Harris Expected Today.

When the Senatorial committee on pure food and drink investigation resumed its session yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel J. Giles Lewis, a druggist at 92 Lake street, gave testimony along the line of legislation that was necessary in this country to protect consumers against adulterated foods and drink manufactured both in this and other countries. He stated that Germany and France had laws to prevent the selling of adulterated foods at home, but none restricting the export of such to this country, and for that reason, together with the fact this country had no laws prohibiting the bringing in of such goods, foreign manufactured foodstuffs, wines, and the like are received here and sold. He emphasized the fact France and Germany, especially, were manufacturing adulterated foods that could not be used at home because of the preservatives employed, but that these articles were sent to this country.

Mr. Lewis then took up the subject of national legislation to prevent the importation of such articles to the United States. He spoke at length, outlining the laws of the foreign nations on this subject, and urged that the United States go them one better by improving on them.

Various Methods of Adulteration.

He then passed to the subject of adulteration and divided that into two classes—one, the adding of coloring for the sake of likeness to the real, which he thought was harmless, and the other to give fictitious values to articles of food not genuine. He divided the preserving of food into four classes—heat, cold, drying, and mixing with some substance in liquid form. The last method he thought was the most deleterious to health, because nearly all the substances used, while not particularly harmful in small quantities, were likely to cause injury in larger quantities. He pointed out that the ingredients used mainly in preserving foods were alcohol, sugar, salt, and vinegar. Under the laws of the other countries any other ingredients for preservatives were forbidden. These laws are stringent in Germany and France, although he thought the English law was better, because it makes provision regarding foods manufactured there and those imported and exported.

Urges a National Law.

Mr. Lewis suggested that a national law governing pure food and drink was of great importance both to the consumers in general and the manufacturers of this country who desire to carry on a legitimate business without having to compete with foreigners, who resort to fraudulent methods in adulteration and misrepresentation. To make such a law felt and to have it enforced, he suggested a commission, whose duty would be to prevent the marketing of any articles of food or drink, domestic or imported, that were misrepresented. His idea was not to inhibit the adulteration of food, but to make the manufacturers label it as adulterated. He would let the commission say to what extent the articles should be adulterated, and after the process had been completed it should be certified to and be stamped with the government's stamp.

Dr. Wiley on the Stand.

Dr. Wiley then resumed his testimony and gave further information relative to articles of adulterated food sold in this country. He cited the sale of cheap fish, the practice of which was fraudulent but not extremely injurious to health. He said it was a common thing, according to expert chemists, for dealers to stamp fish packed in oil with a foreign stamp and deceive the consumers into believing it to be imported. He pointed out also the practice in foreign countries of selling horse flesh for beef, but did not find it done in this country, to any extent. He then referred to the fraud practiced on the public in this country in the matter of wines, much of which is put up in this country, labeled with a foreign stamp, and sold as imported goods. He classed adulteration under two heads—coloring and preserving. He cited the method used in coloring vegetables, such as green peas with salts of zinc or copper, which is poisonous. Nor did he forget the injurious effect of poisonous matter used in canned goods.

He said the chemicals used in preservatives were by far the most injurious to health, and that the most common of them was salicylic acid, which he said was cheap. This he declared was used more generally for a fruit preservative than any other. No food containing preservatives of this character, he said, was fit to eat. He spoke of other adulterants used in preparing food and drink that were injurious, alum being one.

Senator Harris Is Coming.

The committee held no session in the afternoon. Graeme Stewart, who was to testify, was excused temporarily. The committee probably will meet again this morning. Senator Harris, a member, is expected today or tomorrow.

Iowa Teachers in Session.

Algona, Ia., May 4.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Iowa Teachers' association convened in the Call Opera-House in this place tonight. Governor Shaw made the principal address. Teachers are coming in from all parts of northwestern Iowa and it is expected that 600 will be present.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockt, 44 Monroe-st. and 24 Washington-st., agents.

ANOTHER VIOLATOR OF SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Great Northern Hotel chimney as it appeared from the Monadnock Block at 4:50 p. m. yesterday.

INCREASE COLLEGE FACULTY.

Additional Appointments Made by Board of Regents of Kansas State University.

Lawrence, Kas., May 4.—[Special.]—The following places on the Kansas University faculty were filled by vote of the Board of Regents today:

W. A. Griffith of St. Louis, professor of drawing and painting, to succeed Professor A. H. Clark, resigned.

Dr. Albert Matthews of Cambridge, Mass., associate professor of physiology.

Ida Hyde of Cambridge, Mass., assistant professor of zoology.

A. C. McClung, assistant professor of histology.

John M. Gardner of Indiana, assistant professor in mechanical drawing.

W. R. Crane of Kansas University, assistant professor of mining engineering.

William E. Higgins of Kansas City, assistant professor in law.

JOHN WANAMAKER IN CHICAGO.

Declines to Discuss Revived Report That He Is to Open a Big Store Here.

Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker was in the city yesterday. He was accompanied by his valet, and was registered at the Palmer House. He spent nearly the whole day in an examination of the Fair.

HURT IN STREET CAR SMASHUP.

H. D. Green Perhaps Fatally and Three Others Slightly Injured at Monroe and Clark.

Four persons were injured yesterday in a collision between a North Clark street cable train and a Wentworth avenue trolley car at Monroe and Clark streets. They were:

Desmond, Mrs. Mary, 37 years old, 3557 La Salle street; back injured; taken home.

Green, H. D., 70 years old, 4626 North Clark street, insurance agent; dangerously injured; taken to Baptist Hospital; may die.

Parker, M. L., gripman of North Clark street car; right hand sprained.

Pigers, Mrs. M. E., 50 years old, Thirty-eighth and Butler streets; slightly injured; taken home.

Owing to what Gripman Parker and Motorman W. F. Hubbard declared was a misunderstanding of signals, the cars met in the middle of Clark street at nearly full speed. Mr. Green was standing on the platform of the Wentworth avenue car, and was thrown to the pavement by the shock. His back was hurt and it was thought he was injured internally.

RECEPTION AT TOURIST CLUB.

Housewarming in the New Quarters at 3518 Ellis Avenue—Program for the Year.

A reception and housewarming took place last night at the new quarters of the Tourist club, 3518 Ellis avenue, the old Douglas clubhouse. Informal dances will be held at the new clubhouse every Thursday evening and Wednesday evenings will be "ladies' nights." Adjoining the club is an open air tennis court.

The officers for this year are:

President—Leo Keller.
Vice President—Joseph Michaels.
Secretary—Harry Dinkelman.
Treasurer—Isaac Rosenblatt.
Captain—Charles Lyons.

HERESY CHARGES SUSTAINED.

Reformed Church Representatives Try the Rev. J. Huenemann with This Result.

Holland, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—The "Particular Synod of Chicago," representing the Reformed Church, closed a two days' session this evening. The trial of the Rev. J. Huenemann of Ramsay, Ill., charged with heresy, was the principal matter before the convention. The principal points on which the Rev. Mr. Huenemann is said to be at variance with the doctrines of the church are the human nature of Christ and the doctrine of justification, sanctification, and regeneration. The charges of heresy were fully sustained. The next annual meeting will be held at Milwaukee.

THEFTS AT ANN ARBOR COLLEGE

School of Dentistry Robbed of Gold Used by Students in Operating Room.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 4.—[Special.]—The Dental College of the University of Michigan is said to have been robbed of about $100 in money and $300 in gold.

In the students' operating room the patients are charged only the exact cost of the gold used, the student operators purchasing it direct from the department.

These supplies are kept in a desk in the building, which was broken into by the thief within the last few days.

Georgia Monument Is Dedicated.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4.—The monument erected by the State of Georgia to commemorate the deeds of Georgians who fought at Chickamauga was dedicated this morning. Governor Candler, his staff, and other distinguished Georgians participated in the exercises. The oration was delivered by J. C. C. Black of Augusta.

Have you tried "T. & T." coffee? It has a richness of flavor possessed by no other. Your grocer sells it only in sealed cans.

ALL WAITING ON TANNER

POLITICIANS ANXIOUS TO KNOW IF HE WILL SEEK RENOMINATION.

Trusted Lieutenants of the Governor Trying to Discover the Extent of the Opposition to Him in Chicago—Expect to Find About One-Third of the Cook County Delegation for Him—Boutell Urges Hopkins to Go East.

Every politician in Illinois is waiting for Governor John R. Tanner to say whether he will be a candidate for renomination. Some of his trusted lieutenants have been in Chicago all this week surveying the local situation. When they make their report to him it is expected he will either announce his candidacy or let the word go out that he does not want another term.

State Treasurer Floyd K. Whittemore and Cicero J. Lindley, chairman of the Railroad and Warehouse commission, have been here ever since last Sunday, and it is known they have seen a number of the politicians. Charles S. Rannells put in three days investigating conditions. All of them have been anxious to discover the extent and seriousness of anti-Tanner sentiment in Cook County. Judge H. J. Hamlin of Shelbyville, Major McClaughry, Representative E. C. Curtis, Len Small, and others were at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday gathering pointers.

According to Cicero J. Lindley the Governor and his friends feel confident he can be renominated despite Chicago's opposition, but they prefer the promised support of at least a part of the Cook County delegation before opening their campaign. They want to know just about what portion of it can be counted on.

Claims of Tanner's Friends.

This is the information Whittemore, Lindley, and Rannells have been gathering. It can be stated that in making up their estimates they will include about one-third of the delegation from Cook. They claim the support of William Lorimer, T. N. Jamieson, Martin B. Madden, Lloyd J. Smith, and their followers.

It is current report also that the Governor expects John M. Smyth to stand by him, but he does not count Henry L. Hertz, James Pease, Senators Fred A. Busse, Dan A. Campbell, and those whom they control as among his friends. In machine circles there seems to be well-grounded belief that John M. Smyth does not want to see Mr. Tanner's name placed at the head of the State ticket next year. The Baxter investigating committee has raised such a protest from the anti-Tanner people, and constantly repeated rumors or proposed reorganization in the Lincoln and West Park boards are causing so much open defiance, that interesting developments are looked for any day.

According to the rumors the Governor will give his attention to the West Park troubles tomorrow. Those who profess to know say if he becomes convinced John M. Smyth is against his renomination he will give a gentle but firm hint to Commissioners Blount and Graham to vacate their seats in the board.

Wants Hopkins in the East.

Congressman Boutell telegraphed from Washington to members of the Illinois Congressional delegation yesterday that Mr. Hopkins, in his campaign for Speaker, ought to go into some of the Eastern States, where there are three candidates in the field. Mr. Hopkins said he would lay his claims before the Republican Congressmen of every State and ask their support. In his judgment the situation will not be defined clearly for several days. As it looks now, however, James S. Sherman of New York, D. B. Henderson of Iowa, and Mr. Hopkins will be the leading aspirants. According to Mr. Boutell, however, Congressmen Payne of New York and Moody of Massachusetts are still in the race and show no disposition to withdraw.

In all probability a committee from the State delegation will be appointed to take charge of Mr. Hopkins' fight. It is predicted that Reeves, Lorimer, and Prince will comprise the committee. They were active in bringing about the conference held last Monday, and asked Mr. Hopkins to call on them for their help at any time.

ARREST OF SHERIFF DOWNEY.

Military at Pana Disarm County Officials Pursuant to Governor Tanner's Orders.

Pana, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—Sheriff Downey and Deputy Sheriff Doyle were arrested this morning on their arrival from Taylorville by the train detail of soldiers for carrying concealed weapons.

They were escorted to the Captain's headquarters and relieved of their revolvers. In company with Attorney Humphrey they requested Captain Couch to place them in the guardhouse. This the Captain refused to do. Mr. Downey is greatly incensed and intends making a test case of the matter. It is generally believed Governor Tanner's orders are too rigid and he is violating the law.

William Baldwin, a special watchman of the Springside Coal Mining company, piloted a company of militia to the farmhouse of John Kokendifer, two miles from the city limits, and instituted a search for arms, which he (Baldwin) supposed were within. After searching the house without satisfactory results the military party returned to the city. Mr. Kokendifer swore out a warrant for Baldwin's arrest and he was fined $22. The existing conditions have caused bitter feeling on both sides.

Charles Miller, superintendent of the Modern electric light plant, was accidentally killed early this morning. In stepping over a belt he was thrown against an exciter. He was horribly bruised and burned.

MURDER MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

John Kubat of Neillsville, Wis., Killed by a Bull Instead of a Human Being.

Neillsville, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—The finding the lifeless body of John Kubat in a pasture near this city dispels the mystery of his disappearance twenty-four hours earlier. Unknown to his family Mr. Kubat went to the pasture to repair a fence, and while thus engaged was attacked by a vicious bull and killed. The ground around a tree near which the body was found is torn in a complete circle by the hoofs of the bull, while close to the tree is a well-worn path made by the victim in his efforts to escape.

NETHERSOLE IN A NEW PLAY.

Scores a Success in First Performance of "The Profligate" at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—Olga Nethersole scored another success tonight before a fashionable audience at the Davidson Theater in Mr. Pinero's society play, "The Profligate," which she produced for the first time in America.

The piece affords a contrast to her Camille, her Carmen, and her Tanqueray. It allows her to appear as a simple school girl at first, but awakening to the realities of life at the conclusion of the strong third act, in which her idealized husband is unable to deny a terrible accusation against him.

DR. THORP COMES TO CHICAGO.

Accepts Call to South Congregational Church to Succeed the Rev. Willard Scott as Pastor.

The Rev. Willard B. Thorp of Binghamton, N. Y., has accepted the call to succeed the Rev. Willard Scott as pastor of South Congregational Church, Drexel boulevard and Forty-eighth street, and will preach his initial sermon in Chicago on Sunday, May 21. Dr. Thorp is 32 years old and was educated at Amherst College and Yale. He served as Moderator of the last meeting of the New York Congregational association.

Illinois Postmaster Appointed.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Minnie Shields was today appointed fourth-class postmaster at Blair, Ill.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

"Charles O'Malley" Matinee.

The professional matinée performance of "Charles O'Malley" yesterday afternoon was witnessed by an audience well sprinkled with actors and actresses. John Drew, immaculately dressed and gloved, occupied a box by himself—and looked as if he would have preferred it otherwise. He took a chair in the darkest part of the box and for the greater part of the time held a gloved hand up at the side of his face toward the audience. When he saw in the play points pleasing to him, however, he did not hesitate to applaud with a will, regardless of the fact that his apparent efforts at retirement were nullified thereby. In a contrary way his silence at times seemed significant of his opinion.

Opposite Mr. Drew, in an upper box, sat Miss Isabel Irving and Miss Jennie Eustace of his company. Robert Hilliard and a party were the occupants of another box. Members of Miss Irwin's company filled still another, though Miss Irwin herself was not to be seen.

Judged by applause, the stage people thought highly of the performance, though it was noticeable that their signs of favor were more for the players than for the piece. On several occasions, when the dialogue was unduly drawn out, notably in the first act, in the counterfeit Judy McCann's byplay—almost horseplay—scene, with Major Monsoon and Lieutenant Powers, and again in the second act, during the tedious, overemphasized incident of the proxy proposal of marriage, there was dead silence. The renewal of action was welcomed with evidences of relief. These instances, however, were the exception during the first two acts, which, as a whole, were received with every sign of favor.

Mr. Lackaye was given a vociferous reception at the end of each of these acts and was compelled to come before the curtain. Joseph Kilgour as Captain Hammersley, Olive May as Mrs. Blake, Agnes Rose Lane as Lucy Dashwood, and Claude Gillingwater as Count Considcine were singled out of the support for the marked praise of their coworkers.

While it is not pleasant to say it, there can no longer be any doubt that the two acts of melodrama which end the play have cut it off from the hope of a prosperous future. Not the kindliest of feelings toward Mr. Lackaye could prevent a trace of the feeling showing during the performance yesterday or head off the more outspoken utterances afterwards. "Charles O'Malley" might as well be two plays for all the similarity there is between the first and second acts as compared with the third and fourth. Charles O'Malley himself might better be two individuals; the marvel at his changed character would then be less.

After three more performances in Chicago, one tonight and a matinée and evening performance tomorrow, Wilton Lackaye will take the piece to his home city, Washington, where he will close his season. In a home atmosphere the truly excellent presentation of the piece, coupled with Lackaye's superb characterization during the first two acts, may defer the Nemesis which lurks some time in the future.

Henderson's New Extravaganza.

Though it has not pleased the critics, David Henderson's extravaganza, "An Arabian Girl and Forty Thieves," seems to have received a hearty reception from the New York populace. It has been running at the Herald Square Theater since Saturday night, apparently to excellent business. One New York writer, while condemning the major part of the production, professes it will take and hold the fancy of individuals who delight in "anatomy, spectacle, and agility."

The first act comes in for nearly unanimous praise, the chorus work and drills receiving particular commendation, but it is asserted that the after part of the production drags hopelessly. Eddy Foy is described as "being so funny that he makes himself laugh," and, altogether, is given an auspicious reception. As a whole the extravaganza is charged with being too lengthy, but it is said that immediate pruning is to be the order. A long run is regarded as assured, and David Henderson may be another time on the road to prosperity.

Notes.

Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter's recital, once postponed, will be given this evening at Steinway Hall. Miss Potter will appear in scenes from "Flirts and Matrons," by Robert Griffin Morris, and will offer selections from Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Applications for seats and boxes for Miss Maude Adams' engagement in "Romeo and Juliet," which begins on June 5 at Powers' Theater, are being booked already. Miss Adams' regular sale for her engagement at the Empire Theater, New York, beginning on Monday next, was opened on Tuesday, and by Wednesday night $17,000 had been taken in at the box office.

WORK OF MUSICAL FEDERATION

National Committees Named at St. Louis Meeting—Report by Mrs. Ullman of Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4.—At today's session of the National Federation of Musical Clubs the President announced the appointment of the Nomination committee, as follows:

Mrs. C. C. Allen of St. Louis; Mrs. Middleton of Davenport, Ia.; Mrs. Shannon of Denver; Mrs. Fletcher of Little Rock; and Mrs. Weir of Kansas City.

The report of Mrs. J. H. Webster, chairman of the "Artists'" committee, provoked considerable discussion. The purpose of the committee was to make arrangements for the club musicians at reduced rates. Mrs. Webster said a great deal of correspondence had been done without arousing the interests of the clubs to any extent.

A motion by Mrs. Fletcher of Arkansas that the committee be continued was carried, with the appended suggestion that if it thought best the committee might appoint one woman to act as agent of the federated clubs.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell of Lincoln, Neb., the librarian, in her report showed effective work done in the line of listing and exchanging of music, year books, and programs by the federated clubs.

Mrs. Frederick Ullman of Chicago reported the work done by the Bureau of Registration in the way of preparing lists and arranging for members of clubs appearing before other clubs in the federation.

At the afternoon session H. E. Krehbiel of New York lectured before the convention on "Folksong of America."

A concert was given tonight by representatives of the federated clubs.

What Can a Man Do?

There is no way of escaping your conscience after you have parted with the Assessor's office. If you lie you will feel despicable and if you tell the truth you will feel like a sucker.—Beardstown Star.

Doubtful Compliment.

First Politician—"They seem to have your man between the devil and the deep sea."

Second Politician—"Well, I'll bet my last dollar they don't make him take water."—Indianapolis Journal.

ALGER IN CHICAGO TODAY

COMES TO MAKE INSPECTION OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNEL.

Secretary of War, with His Wife and Chief Engineer Wilson, Will Arrive at 9 A. M. and Be the Guests of the Sanitary District Trustees for the Day—Governor Tanner Will Accompany the Party on the Trip to Lockport.

Secretary of War Alger, General J. M. Wilson, chief of the Army Engineer Corps, and Governor John R. Tanner will be the guests of the trustees of the sanitary district today. Mr. Alger and General Wilson will arrive at 9 a. m. over the Pennsylvania road and will be met at the depot by Trustees Boldenweck and Eckhart and escorted to a special train, which will take the party over the drainage channel as far as Lockport. The Governor will arrive from Springfield today. He has expressed a willingness to join the party in the inspection of the channel. Trustee Wenter, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, will be in charge of the excursion.

Mrs. Alger and Mrs. Wilson will accompany their husbands on the trip. The party will leave the Polk Street Station at 10:30 a. m. over the Santa Fé road. The train will be composed of three Pullman cars, one observation coach, and a dining-car. The first stop will be made at the Western avenue boulevard bridge, recently completed. Next the party will halt at Summit where the new Santa Fé bridge will be inspected. The train will then be backed down the siding of the Calumet Terminal road one mile and a half to give the visitors a view of sections D and E. At Willow Springs the party will inspect the main channel. An unusually fine view can be had from this point, as it is there the earth and rock sections came together. A brief halt will be made at Lemont, and then the train will speed along to Lockport, where the party will alight and inspect the immense controlling works which will regulate the flow of water in the channel when completed.

Dinner will be served on the train. The visitors will return to Chicago at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The party will include:

Mr. and Mrs. Alger.	Trustee Boldenweck.
Gen. and Mrs. Wilson.	Trustee Eckhart.
Governor Tanner.	Trustee Braden.
Mayor Harrison.	Trustee Carter.
Commissioner McGann.	Trustee Jones.
Commissioner Reynolds.	Trustee Kelly.
Judge Kohlsaat.	Trustee Mallette.
Victor F. Lawson.	Trustee Smyth.
H. H. Kohlsaat.	Trustee Wenter.
Major Marshall.	Examiner Randolph.

The inspection of the channel, although informal, is of great importance to the Sanitary District, for the reason that the consent of both the federal and State authorities must be secured before water can be turned into the channel. Secretary Alger is said to regard the improvement with friendly interest, and is not likely to do anything to delay the opening. The board made application to the War department several months ago for permission to turn the water of Lake Michigan into the channel, but no action on the matter has been taken. The Sanitary Trustees believe Secretary Alger will have no hesitation in issuing the permit desired after today's observations of the route.

Secretary Alger and wife will remain in the city several days as the guests of the Secretary's sister, Mrs. C. B. Pike, 162 Rush street.

General Wilson will go to Texas and the Pacific coast, and inspect every important government harbor in the Western and southern States before returning to Washington.

FOR A STATE HISTORICAL BODY.

Meeting to Arrange for Such a Society Called at Springfield on May 19.

A call has been issued by the trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library to all interested in the preservation of early State records for a meeting in Springfield on May 19, to perfect arrangements for a State Historical society. It is hoped at this meeting to effect a vigorous organization. The three county historical societies now in existence in the State are giving the movement for a State society their hearty coöperation, and the plan is receiving the support of the instructors in the different colleges.

It is planned to have the headquarters of the society at Springfield, and it is hoped some substantial recognition may be secured from the State, similar to the donation of the $200,000 building by Wisconsin to its State Historical society.

The President of the State Library board, which has issued the call for the meeting, is H. W. Beckwith of Danville, and the other members are Professor Edmund J. James of Chicago and George N. Black of Springfield.

BISHOP M'GAVICK CONFIRMS.

He Officiates for the First Time at St. Viateur's College—Ordination This Morning.

Auxiliary Bishop McGavick officiated at his first confirmation service yesterday at Bourbonnais, near Kankakee. He was met at Kankakee by a mounted escort of students of St. Viateur's College, his alma mater, and escorted to the village. There he was welcomed by the college battalion and band. After the ceremony he inspected the college. Receptions were given him in the afternoon and evening. This morning he will ordain a class of seminarians.

WARRANTS FOR GARY SPORTS.

Sheriff Will Raid Poolroom if It Is Reopened Today—Sends Owners a Warning.

The poolroom at Gary will not attempt to reopen this morning, the Sheriff's officials say. Warrants were placed in the hands of that official yesterday and if it reopens the writs will be served and the men prosecuted. Sheriff Magerstadt refused to say where the warrants were issued or at whose instance. A deputy was sent to Gary to warn the sports they would not be permitted to operate.

Hateful Old Wretch.

The Loving Son—"What do you think of this idea of living a hundred years? The doctors say it is possible for any one."

The Father—"It would be a good thing for you if I could, so you could live without work all your life."—Indianapolis Journal.

Missouri in the Fighting.

Missouri looms up grandly in the campaign against the Filipinos. The intervening rivers could not be forded by the Kansas boys without the assistance of Missouri mules.—Kansas City Star.

Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred ailments are quickly overcome by the use of

Londonderry Lithia Water

Nature's great remedy and general health producer.

DAVIS-CLARK WEDDING.

WELL KNOWN AUTHOR AND MISS CLARK OF CHICAGO MARRIED.

Ceremony Performed in St. Gabriel's Chapel by the Rev. Percey Browne—Children Strew Flowers in Advance of Bridal Party — Wedding Breakfast Served Out of Doors—Bride's Cake Ornamented with Sugar Image of Jaggers.

Marion, Mass., May 4.—[Special.]—Richard Harding Davis and Miss Cecil Clark of Chicago were married by the Rev. Percy Browne of Roxbury at St. Gabriel's Chapel, Marion, today at noon.

The little chapel has a seating capacity of only eighty-four. The families had decided to make the ceremony as private as possible, but were faced by the fact that the Episcopal tenets bar church doors to none.

But the seats could be reserved for guests, and so the lists of invited ones were made just extensive enough to fill the church, and the problem was solved.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, was bridemaid.

The ushers were Charles Dana Gibson, Captain Arthur H. Lee, military attaché of the British Legation; Captain Lloyd Griscom, Horace Howard Furness Jr., John Fox Jr., Bruce Clark, the bride's brother; Davis Browhead, and Robert Howard Russell.

Groom Walks to Chapel.

The groom and his best man, Charles Belmont Davis, walked across the village to the chapel. Both wore blue serge suits, black Derby hats, white waistcoats, and flowing white ties.

The street was blocked by carriages and people eager to observe.

The bride, accompanied by Miss Barrymore, was driven to the chapel door in a covered surrey drawn by white horses.

Both Miss Clark and Miss Barrymore were gowned in white guipure lace over white satin. The bride wore black satin slippers.

The bridal procession formed on the church lawn, the bride and her father, John M. Clark, leading. They were joined at the altar by the groom and best man, and the Episcopal ring service followed.

Preceded by Flower Girls.

A number of children, mostly little girls, preceded the wedding party to the chapel, strewing the path with roses and other flowers while singing a bridal chorus.

The Clark cottage was decorated in honor of the wedding with shrubs and flowers.

Around the comfortable broad piazza there was a crimson carpet and small tables, on which the wedding breakfast was served.

Under the trees on the lawn a lot of tables were set for additional guests.

As only eighty were invited to the breakfast there was not a crush, but just people enough for the place.

Bride's Cake Unique.

The bride's cake, which was cut when the feast was over, served as part of the centerpiece during the breakfast, until it was placed in front of the bride to cut.

The cake was a surprise. On the top of the cake was a sugar image of Jaggers, the English messenger who carried the engagement ring from London to Chicago.

The cake contained a ring, a bit of silver, and a thimble.

The girl who got the ring is to be married first; the girl to whom the silver fell will be wealthy from her marriage on and forevermore; and the girl who got the thimble is to be a bachelor girl.

All the Guests Depart.

The unique thing about the whole wedding was the departure, not of the bride and bridegroom, but of the guests. In this case the newly-wedded pair remained at Marion while the guests, including even the bride's family, left town on an afternoon train connecting with the Fall River boat tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis will remain at the Clark cottage for their honeymoon.

Later, it is understood, the Clarks will come to Marion and Mr. and Mrs. Davis will pay a short visit at the Clark house in Chicago.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Dance for Miss Anna McCauley at the Beach Hotel—General and Mrs. Grant to Leave Today.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon dance took place last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. It was given by Mr. Arthur Burr Pease and Mr. George B. Walbridge for Miss Anna M. McCauley of Colorado Springs. The chaperons were:

Mrs. Mary Stuart Armstrong, Mrs. William R. Trowbridge, Mrs. Clara B. Kastor, Mrs. Stella P. Hulette, Mrs. Walter Morton, Mrs. Wm. R. Derby Jr., Mrs. Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hartman, 4027 Grand boulevard, will give a dance and cotillion tomorrow evening for Miss Florence Hartman of Baltimore.

Miss Wadsworth of Boston will read a paper on George Eliot this morning at the residence of Mrs. Henry E. Meleney, 4 Aldine square.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams Evans Casselberry, 1830 Calumet avenue, will give an entertainment on Monday evening, May 22.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Olive Black, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Black, 147 Forty-second place, to Mr. Mark Baldwin of Duluth, Minn. The wedding will take place in June at Jacksonville, Ill., where the family formerly resided.

General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honoré, 2108 Michigan avenue, will leave today for Washington, D. C., to visit the General's mother prior to his departure for Manila. The exact date of his departure is not known, as the transports have been delayed. Mrs. Grant will remain in New York during her husband's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kremer and Miss Joan Kremer are at the Chicago Beach Hotel prior to sailing for Europe on Saturday, May 27.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Low, 2458 Indiana avenue, have returned from the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Atkinson will spend some time this summer at the Midlothian Country club. Mr. Owen B. Taft has taken their town house at 4635 Lake avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kane and Miss Theodosia Kane have moved from 1741 Hinman avenue, Evanston, to their residence, 310 Ashland boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young and the Misses Young, 2032 Calumet avenue, who have been in Europe for the last three months, are now in New York, and are expected here at the end of the week.

Mrs. Sidney C. Miller and Miss Helen Miller, Clinton avenue, Oak Park, have gone East for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Doud, Miss Marion Doud, and Miss Eleanor Meacham, 3257 Michigan avenue, who have been abroad since January, are now in New York, where they will spend a few days before returning to this city.

Mrs. Frank Richard Donahue is the guest of Miss Grace Robbins at the Catalpas, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Successful Marriage.

Some one wanted to know the opinion of a Cumberland County farmer on the question, Is marriage a failure? His reply was: "I should say not. Why, Lucindy gets up in the morning, milks the cows, and gets breakfast, starts four children to school, looks after three others, feeds the calves and pigs, skims the milk, washes the clothes, gets dinner, and does lots of other work, and helps in the field when she is not busy. Think I could hire anybody else for what she gets? Marriage is a grand success."—Sigel Advocate.

Excusable.

While the landlady and the boarders bent their heads devoutly above the table the new arrival sat bolt upright.

The good landlady was shocked.

"Atheism?" she sharply asked.

"No, ma'am," said the new boarder, "boil!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Finally Answered How.

The question where Mr. Croker got it does not seem so complicated. Apparently he got it from every officeholder and every public office in Greater New York.—Tacoma Ledger.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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No end of attention has been aroused by the action of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark in traveling all the way from Copenhagen to Nice for the special purpose of holding a consultation with Queen Victoria. It is no secret that the subject of the interview has been the future of Prince George of Denmark, younger son of the Crown Prince, and who is married to Princess Maud of Wales. The latter finds life so intolerable at Copenhagen that her existence there is a perfect misery both to herself and to those about her, while her sentiments with regard to the people there have become to such an extent public in the Danish capital that on several occasions she has been made the object of manifestations of unpopularity, decidedly galling to a sensitive and delicate woman. Of course what Princess Maud wishes is to make her permanent home in England with her husband, of whom she is extremely fond. The obstacles that have until now stood in the way of this project have been twofold, one has been remedied, while it is for the purpose of arriving at some compromise in connection with the other that the meeting between the Queen and Prince Charles' parents has just taken place at Nice.

The first of the two obstacles has been the circumstance that until a month ago Prince Charles was one of the heirs presumptive to the throne of Denmark. King Christian is over 80 and quite feeble. His eldest son, the Crown Prince, is not in good health, and next to him came Prince Charles' elder brother, Christian. The latter has lately become the father of a fine boy, and the line of succession being thus assured, the probability of Prince Charles being called upon to succeed to the throne of Denmark has become remote.

The other obstacle was a purely financial one. At the time of the marriage of Prince Charles his parents, who by no means approved of it, having always looked upon him as a likely suitor for the young Queen of Holland, nevertheless settled upon him a sum of $4,000,000, which the enormous fortunes of the Crown Princess enabled her to do without in any degree stinting herself. Princess Maud herself received no dowry, and has been thoroughly made to feel at Copenhagen that she was more or less of a dependent on the bounty of her mother-in-law.

While the latter does not object to Prince Charles expatriating himself and making his home for the future in Great Britain, she has not the slightest intention of allowing her English daughter-in-law to cut a figure there with her money, and accordingly she has stipulated that if Prince and Princess Charles abandon Denmark and permanently establish themselves in England there shall be a radical modification of the marriage contract, and of the marriage settlement, and that the young Prince and Princess must renounce the greater part of the money which she settled upon them.

This cannot, of course, be done without the consent of Queen Victoria, as chief of the family to which Princess Maud belongs, she as such having been the chief English signer of the treaty of marriage, which King Christian signed on behalf of his grandson,

Of course neither the Crown Prince nor the Crown Princess, nor yet King Christian will permit Prince Charles to renounce his Danish nationality, and his rights and property as a Danish Prince of the blood. They are anxious that he be well provided for in England. There is only one person who can do this—namely: Queen Victoria. It is understood that she has undertaken to grant Prince Charles a rank in the English navy corresponding to that which he held in the Danish service, and to settle upon the young couple $25,000 a year, which, together with the balance of their Danish settlements, will assure them an income of about $60,000 a year. As they have no children, and as there are no prospects of a family this will be enough to keep them in comfort and enable them to live the life of their choice in England.

Incidentally it may be stated that the Crown Princess of Denmark has throughout the entire affair given evidence of ill-will and imperiousness, which have rendered the negotiations in connection with the matter exceedingly disagreeable, so much so indeed that the Prince and Princess of Wales, anxious as they were about their daughter's happiness, declined to treat with their sister-in-law in the case.

In the early days of her marriage the Crown Princess of Denmark was treated to a certain extent as the fool of the family. She was always relegated to the rear rank, laughed at, snubbed, and slighted by her royal relatives at Copenhagen, in England, and in Russia, not only in consequence of her stupidity, but also on account of her unsightliness. Considerably over six feet in height, she is enormously raw-boned, her face is appallingly ugly, her voice is that of a man, and her laugh that of a horse. But her wealth, inherited partly from her father, the former King of Sweden, and partly from her Dutch relatives, has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds until it has reached a colossal figure, and as her children grew up and attained marriageable age she realized the great importance which this wealth gave her.

The consequence is that today she has become as arrogant and as irritable as she was formerly good-natured and unassuming. While popular in Sweden and Norway, she is not liked at Copenhagen, and is the bête noire of her sisters-in-law, the widowed Czarina, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Cumberland, as she was of Queen Louise, her mother-in-law. In fact she has but one friend among the royal family at Copenhagen, the French Princess Marie, wife of Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

There is some resemblance between the two women. For a time they indulged in the morphine habit, which led them into the commission of all kinds of eccentricities. Indeed at one moment it became necessary to place both Princesses under restraint, Princess Marie in particular becoming involved in all kinds of horrible scrapes. The two Princesses also knowing old Queen Louise's strictness on the subject of etiquette, used constantly to do things with the object of shocking her, which naturally did not improve matters, with the result that there was a good deal of bad blood.

The Princess since her mother-in-law's death now finds herself first lady of the land at the court of Denmark, and is taking advantage thereof to get even with people all round for the many slights and affronts to which she has been subjected in the past.

Of her sisters-in-law, the one whom she likes least is the Princess of Wales, a fact which has naturally not tended to improve her relations with Princess Maud. The latter, it may be observed, did not accompany her mother, the Princess of Wales, to Copenhagen to attend the eightieth birthday festivities of old King Christian, although as a Danish Princess it would have been her duty to take part in this family festival. She allowed her mother to make the trip from Genoa to Denmark alone, and awaited her on board the yacht Osborne until she returned. This in itself shows how strained is the intercourse between Princess Maud and her Danish relatives.

I wonder why it is that in connection with all this Dreyfus affair no one has recalled the suicide of Colonel de Smaguine, military attaché of the Russian Legations at The Hague and at Brussels some two years ago. Every one who has had any relations with diplomatic life in Europe knows that Russia concentrates the direction of her various secret services abroad in Brussels and at The Hague, rather than at Paris, and her organization of military spies likewise is controlled from Brussels.

The Colonel in question committed suicide, it was said, in a fit of temporary insanity about a year after the condemnation of Dreyfus. But those who knew the Colonel well, including some intimate friends of mine, are convinced that he destroyed himself in consequence of the condemnation of Dreyfus. For he frequently remarked when among friends and when speaking about the Dreyfus case, "Ah! If I could only speak. A frightful injustice, a most appalling iniquity has been committed."

This merely serves to confirm what has been stated all along that the treason for which Dreyfus was condemned, and of which he was not the author, was perpetrated in behalf and for the sake of the Russian government.

Connecticut Defeats Woman Suffrage.

Hartford, Conn., May 4.—The Connecticut House of Representatives today defeated the bill providing for woman suffrage, by a vote of 108 to 63.

It's easy: 10c a day, $1 a week, or $4 a month, buys a diamond or watch. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

MISS JULIA GRANT AND HER FIANCE, PRINCE MICHEL CANTACUZENE.

RECEPTION BY MRS. PALMER.

Chicago Woman Entertains in Honor of Prince Cantacusene's Mother—Miss Grant's Engagement.

Paris, May 4.—Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago gave a reception this evening at the Hotel Ritz in honor of the mother of Prince Michel Cantacuzene of the Russian Imperial Guard, at which formal announcement was made of the betrothal to the Prince of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A.

The company included General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Porter; Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and Mrs. Peck, as well as other prominent members of the American colony in Paris.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—[Special.]—Much interest has been manifested in Washington society in regard to the engagement of Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, to Prince Michel Cantacuzene of the Russian Imperial Guard.

The name Cantacuzene is one of the oldest in Russia. The father of the young Prince was a director of the foreign religions to the Minister of the Interior, as all faiths outside of the Greek Church, the established church of Russia, are included in the administration of the Interior department.

Prince Cantacuzene, who also has the title of Count Speransky, is related on the maternal side to Prince Gortchakoff, who, a quarter of a century ago, was "the grand old man of Russia," being Grand Chancellor of Russia and Minister of Foreign Relations. He seems to have been one of the most distinguished ancestors of the family.

The youthful Prince is said to be unusually talented, and the distinguished Russians in Washington are particularly pleased over the alliance, as they regard Miss Grant as not only an exceptionally beautiful young woman but one whose character and loveliness of disposition make her an ideal type of American womanhood.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Of this summer's lovely sunshades volumes could be written. One feature impresses itself first—namely: that light colors, even white, seem to predominate. In materials soft liberty satin and twill foulard are first choice for handsome parasols, while glace silk and a variety of Mercerized cottons are shown in the inexpensive kinds. The woman of fashion has one for every costume, but her more moderate pursed sister, with fewer social wants, has one or two, and these usually of the coaching shape; a trimmed parasol being more perishable, besides higher priced. This

DAINTY AND UP TO DATE.

creation of striped satin and ruchings is fit for a Queen, and will complete an elegant toilet admirably. Colored floral designs are prominent in the composition of '99's sunshades, while stripes, with printed garlands of flowers in delicate shades, are especially attractive. Stripes have their place also, as some handsome parasols have alternate stripes of black satin and white gros grain, two inches wide, encircling them. Many of the parasols are trimmed inside as well as out with a number of dainty fluttering ruffles. Ruffles of chiffon, either shirred or plaited, covered with ruffles of fine dainty chantilly or black net, distinguish many beautiful parasols.

Kansas Culture.

We regret with more than usual sorrow to announce that a young man living in Atchison writes his name "Jaymes."—Atchison Globe.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Erla the Flower Girl.

"FLOWERS, five cents a bunch!" This cry came from the pale, tremulous lips of a maiden of 18 summers. It was on a crowded city street, and the heat was so intense that people were longing to be once more in the seclusion of their homes.

"I will take ten bunches," said a polite voice in her ear. She turned with a start. Ten bunches! She had not sold a bunch today. With deft fingers she selected the freshest and best bunches, and with a look of gratitude handed him the flowers.

Erla Seymons was a lovely girl, who did all in her power to help her feeble mother. Some days she sold flowers.

As Harold Nelson and the young lady with him (who was his sister) went on their way Nena remarked: "What a beautiful girl! What a pity she has to sell flowers on the street!"

Harold in his heart echoed her words. This was not the first time he had seen Erla Seymons.

And Erla forgot to cry, "Flowers, five cents a bunch!" She was standing idle, her brown eyes fixed on vacancy, thinking of what or whom? Thinking, unconsciously, of the young man whom she thought so kind.

That night in the library of the elegant mansion of the Nelsons Nena remarked: "Harold and I saw such a lovely girl; he was just smitten, and on a flower girl, too."

"Nena, don't talk in riddles, but tell me about it," said her mother, gently.

Then Nena, in her light-hearted fashion, related their experience of the morning.

All through this recital the Hon. Frederick Nelson listened intently, but said nothing; he had also seen Erla, the flower girl, and remembered her.

The next day, as he was about to hail a car, his ear caught the sound of a voice saying: "Flowers, five cents a bunch."

"That is the girl," he muttered, "she is the picture of Nella."

Why is this man talking in this manner? We shall have to turn back and read the past pages of the history of the present Hon. Frederick Nelson.

Years ago at college, he had for a room-mate a young man about his own age, named Leroy Seymons.

Leroy was a youth of steady habits and good character. They soon became fast friends and college chums. But now something happened to cause a drifting apart of the two. At an entertainment given by the students they both first met Nella Stanton. Unlucky day! Both met to love. One night in the secrecy of their room they agreed that each should do his best to win, and that neither should interfere with the other.

Nella favored Leroy and when he proposed was accepted. When Frederick was told by Leroy that he had been accepted the blow was hard, and nearly stunned him. Then, as he fully realized that Nella, whom he loved nigh unto madness, loved Leroy, his grief and rage knew no bounds.

He accused Leroy of treachery, saying he had not given him fair play. He ended by calling him a traitor to the holy bonds of friendship and saying he never wished to see his face again. Stunned by such treatment, Leroy uttered not a word, but, collecting his things, left the room.

From that day to this Frederick Nelson and Leroy Seymons had not looked into each other's faces. Shortly after Frederick read of the marriage of Leroy and Nella.

All this time Leroy and his young wife were living happily together in a distant city.

One year, two years, passed, and the couple were blessed with a beautiful little daughter, whom they named Erla.

She was the pride of their hearts; all their thoughts and plans were for her alone. One day a cruel blow fell upon the head of Nella. Leroy had been killed! O, the terrible anguish! But she would be brave for her baby girl's sake. After their money was gone Nella hired some cheap rooms and supported herself and Erla by her needle. And now she depended on her daughter for support, as her fragile health prevented her from even this means of support. Meanwhile Frederick had married a refined girl named Lottie Ashley, who, after the first grief and disappointment passed away, he loved. His one desire now was to see his old friend and ask his forgiveness. Instead of boarding the car he retraced his steps and walked to where Erla was standing.

"I will take the whole basket," he said in a business-like tone. Erla could have fallen at his feet for gratitude. She had sold only two bunches all this morning, and now to sell the whole basket, and mamma so much needed some little luxury, and now she would have it. Happy tears filled her lustrous eyes, and she said in a tremulous voice: "O, sir, you are so kind!"

Not yet sure as to the correctness of the deal which had taken such possession of him, he asked in a low voice, in which the eagerness was hidden: "What is your name?" "My name is Erla Seymons, sir." This was the chance he had coveted; it was his time. "Erla Seymons!" he ejaculated in well-feigned surprise; "I used to know a man by the name of Leroy Seymons."

"That was my own dear father," replied Erla in a choking voice.

"Where is he now?" he asked in excitement which he could not suppress.

"He is dead, sir." This was indeed hard when he thought himself so near his desire.

"And your mother?" he asked, with hesitation.

"She is feeble."

. . . . . .

Two years have passed. Mrs. Seymons has regained her health and is living comfortably (thanks to her friend, Frederick Nelson). Erla is a lovely, talented maiden of 20.

There is soon to be a grand wedding. The happy couple are Harold Nelson and Erla Seymons.—Boston Post.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

IT is only when the reader comes to those ominous words, "the end," and when he mechanically closes the covers of Richard Le Gallienne's "Young Lives" (Lane) that he realizes he has been reading a book. For a few hours he fondly believed he had been living in his own past, or, if he couldn't claim so poetic a past as these young people, at least he had known many of their longings and desires.

Wherein lies the charm of this most exquisite story? There is no "development of character," no startling incident, and but scanty analysis of motive. And as for plot, there is little if any to speak of. The young people choose their mates early in the book and we never feel a moment's uneasiness as to their ever wavering in fidelity to their loves. Indeed it is, as the author says, a book of simple youth, and the charm seems to lie in Mr. Le Gallienne's own poetic fancy, his delicate humor, and shrewd and sympathetic understanding of young hearts. With these latter he smiles and reflects, he points out their weaknesses and sentimentalises over their romances, and we who read share his delight and their charm.

The book mainly concerns itself with the stories of Henry Mesurier, a would-be poet, and his love for Angel Flower, and of Mike Laflin, a would-be actor, and his love for Henry's sister Esther. "Yes, Mike was some day to be another Kean and Henry was to prove a serious rival to Shakspeare; but, meanwhile, they were clerks in the office of Tyre." And what delightful revelations of the gloom of their prosaic offices and of Henry's surprising discovery that "not only were the clerks human beings but that one of the partners—only one of them—was also human."

As for stage-loving Mike, who could blame Esther for falling in love with his "mimicry-lined face" and odd ways? And when he actually makes his début on the amateur stage in the rather humble part of comic boy in a pastry cook and utters his one speech, "That's a pie as is a pie, is that there pie!" we feel that the occasion quite justifies Esther's laurel wreath and Henry's laudatory poem.

And so, whether it be Myrtilla Williamson, "who is Myrtilla during the day but at 6 o'clock each afternoon, with the sound of aggressive masculine boots in the hall, suddenly changes, with a sigh, to Williamson"; or Mrs. Flower, whose husband was her god, "and, as the hymn says, heaven was her home"; or poor Aunt Tipping, for whose pity it would be difficult to fix upon an offense that would disqualify you, and whose shady lodgers, if they did nothing else, could at least drink romantically—all these people are real and breathe the breath of life under the magic spell of their creator. Sometimes, indeed, it seems as if the author evoked his characters out of obscurity merely for the purpose of electrifying them with a few brilliant phrases, for after receiving this tribute they retire again and we know them no more, a habit which somewhat destroys the balance and proportion of his story, but which perhaps makes it none the less a mirror of life.

Yet, is the story mirror-like? The love is almost too idyllic to be real, and one finds such women as Angel Flower angelic almost to the point of insipidity. But we have not the heart to cavil about such things; we can only hope that there may be many more such young lives to be revealed and that age and custom may not wither their author's inimitable charm.

Dora Sigerson, now Mrs. Clement Shorter, wife of a distinguished professor in Dublin University, again favors the lovers of good poetry with a fresh collection of her poems under the title "My Lady's Slipper, and Other Verses" (Dodd-Mead). More persons than she will ever know will sincerely thank her for them.

The first thing we would say of Mrs. Shorter's poems is that there is scarcely a stanza in the collection which might not be taken as a specimen to illustrate the distinction between poetry and prose. Another thing, one does not tire of rereading the book. The diction is essentially poetic, is always genuine, often surprisingly telling and fine. The words and turns of expression always have the ring of the poet's own mintage. The words in her own, fashioned on the spot, in sight of the thing itself. Her portraiture of a passing mood is frequently especially good, a single word having the effect of a flashlight in making out the picture. There is about her verse no hint of what might be termed poetic affectation. She says what she sees, she speaks what she feels, but in doing so it is as if she identified nature with herself and imbued it with thought, feelings, strivings, passions identical with her own.

When, however, it comes to the construction of a vital bit of dramatic history she cannot be said to be altogether successful. The insight into character is fine enough and the power of suggesting so much more than is said is admirable; but the structure of the life-history to be set forth is apt to seem a thing of the fancy rather than of the rational and mystically taught imagination. In other words, there is a somewhat defective sense of the law of adequate causality. One notes this especially in the two longer poems, both of which, however, have a distinct charm and power in the telling which makes the incidents cling fondly to the memory. Mrs. Shorter is a poet who should be heard from again.

Fresh Literary Notes.

The publication of the long-expected memoir of Mitman, the celebrated dean of St. Paul's, by his son, is at last promised. Mr. Arthur Mitman has waited till almost all his father's friends are dead.

"The Individualist," W. H. Mallock's new story, which has been running in the Fortnightly above the signature of "Wentworth Moore," will be published almost immediately by Chapman & Hall of London.

The London Literary World for April 21 says: "We congratulate Dr. James Martineau on his 93th birthday, which he reaches today. It is nine years since Dr. Martineau's last published book reached us. It was 'The Seat of Authority in Religion,' and his first, 'The Rationale of Religious Inquiry,' was issued in 1836."

M. Zola's new novel, "Fecondité"—or "Fruitfulness," as it will be called in English—is now finished. May 10 is the date fixed for its opening in the Paris Aurore, and Oct. 1 for its appearance in volume form simultaneously in French, English, German, Danish, Norwegian, Italian, and Spanish. The novel is the first of a new series, which will continue with "Work," "Truth," and "Justice." M. Zola's aim in "Fecondité" is to bring before French parents, who need the lesson, the benefit of larger families.

Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, is getting copies of the various English editions of his books for an interesting purpose. He means to show, in a pavilion at the coming Paris exhibition, a copy of every edition of his works that has appeared in any language. The pavilion will have to be of considerable size, for Jokai has written over 300 novels, and some of these have been translated into every European language. Another of these Hungarian stories, translated by Nisbet Bain, and entitled "The Poor Plutocrats," is in preparation.

HONOR FOR MISS ANTHONY

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN THE PIONEER EQUAL SUFFRAGIST.

She Will Arrive in Chicago Today and Be the Guest of Mrs. S. E. Gross—To Address the Political Equality League and Be Initiated in the American Woman's Relief Corps with the Rev. Anna Shaw—Notes of Women's Clubs.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, in company with the Rev. Anna Shaw and other women who have been attending the national suffrage convention in Grand Rapids, is expected to reach Chicago today. Miss Anthony will be the guest of Mrs. S. E. Gross, 48 Lake Shore drive. A reception will be given for her tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Coonley Ward and later in the afternoon she will address the annual meeting of the Chicago Political Equality league in the rooms of the Woman's club in the Fine Arts Building. The America Woman's Relief Corps No. 31 will initiate Miss Anthony and the Rev. Anna Shaw into the order on Monday in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple. The exercises will be followed by a reception to the officers of the Department of Illinois, who are:

President—Carrie Thomas Alexander.
Vice Presidents—Margaret A. Ross and Margaret Buffington.
Secretary—Johanna T. Lorey.
Inspector—Ida E. Palmer.

Mrs. Anna A. Wyman, President of America Corps, will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John C. Black, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Frank Coffinberry, Florence O. McClellan, Juliette Dickerson, and Isabella Elliott.

Service Club Election.

The Service club met yesterday at the residence of Miss Elizabeth Ullman, 282 East Forty-eighth street, and decided to give an entertainment once a month next winter, apart from its philanthropic meetings, and that at these monthly meetings a literary and musical program should be given. It was also decided that the club shall have a booth for the sale of flowers next fall at the flower show, the profits going to the club's charities. These officers was elected for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Marjorie Streeter.
Vice Presidents—Miss Harriet Wheeler and Miss Ellen Shumway.
Recording Secretary—Miss Grace Bogue.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss H. Spruance.
Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth Ullman.
Directors—Mrs. A. V. H. Wakeman, Miss Marion Gwinn, Miss Bessie Keith, Miss Katherine Sterritt, and the officers named above.

Sentiment Against Corsets.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the decision of the members of the Oakland Good Health club to discard the corset, THE TRIBUNE published yesterday the decree of the Minister of Education of Saxony that girls and young women attending the schools and colleges of Saxony should not be permitted to use stays. Seemingly this indicates that sentiment in two hemispheres had decreed that the corset must go. Physicians in Chicago and elsewhere agree with the women of the Good Health club that the corset has few good uses. That the Minister of Education of Saxony was obliged to include little girls in the provisions of his edict is taken to indicate that the evils of the corset are more extensive in that province than in America.

"Mothers in America," said Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, "are too sensible to permit their little girls to wear corsets and the young daughters are too sensible to wear them."

"When the Minister of Education has got the corsets off the young women in Saxony," said Dr. Frances Dickinson, "the Minister of War may consider it his duty to get the stays off the soldiers, although corset wearing by the German soldiers is said to have decreased to some extent in recent years."

Anti-Cigaret Meeting.

Superintendent H. H. Hart of the Children's Home-Finding society will address the afternoon meeting of the second anti-cigaret convention to be held tomorrow in Willard Hall. Boys from the Glenwood Home and the newsboys quartet will sing and the special attraction will be a cake-walk by "Bullets"—a newsboy—and his sister. In the evening Representative George M. Boyd will speak. Among the businesshouses which have arranged for Miss Lucy Page Gaston to speak before their employés are: Montgomery Ward & Co., Marshall Field & Co., the Chicago Daily News, the Chicago Journal, the Palmer House, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., and the Crane Elevator company.

The Fortnightly club held its annual May day meetig yesterday afternoon. Its rooms in the Fine Arts Building were decorated in accordance with custom, with apple blossoms, trailing arbutus, and spring flowers.

The Countess Schimmelmann is holding farewell receptions on board her yacht, the Duen, which is stationed off the Auditorium Hotel. She will visit the Keeley cure sanitarium at Dwight on Monday and will leave Chicago on Tuesday.

Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement addressed the Anna B. Holmes Woman's club at its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 3037 Butler street.

Miss Kate Wills addressed the members of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray on "Pure Food" yesterday at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Mann, 4534 Forrestville avenue.

ASKS $25,000 FOR LOST LOVE.

Miss Minnie Throne of De Pue, Ill., Sues Louis Loecher of Chicago for Breach of Promise.

Miss Minnie Throne of De Pue, Ill., began suit yesterday against Louis Loecher for $25,000 for alleged breach of promise. According to the story of Attorney W. R. Brand, who filed the bill, Miss Throne, who is 22 years old, was introduced three years ago to Louis Loecher, who was then visiting near his mother's home at De Pue. She became greatly attached to him, and her affection seemingly was reciprocated. Many love letters were exchanged by the twain after Loecher returned to Chicago, and the wedding day was fixed for last June.

Charles Loecher, a brother of Louis, the attorney says, opposed the match and wrote to Miss Throne, telling her that Louis was already married. Louis at first denied this, but a letter of April 3, canceling the engagement, contained the statement, signed by Louis, that somebody was between himself and his fiancée.

The defendant is said to live in Lake View. He formerly was employed by the North Branch Lumber company of Chicago as a bookkeeper.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge, so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

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STEEL COMBINE IN SIGHT.

SYNDICATE REPORTED TO HAVE OPTION ON CARNEGIE PLANTS.

Principal Mills of the United States to Be Secured Through an Exchange of Stock — Amalgamated Copper Is Largely Oversubscribed — National Biscuit Is Weak on Heavy Liquidation—Yerkes Securities Are Strong on Probability of Consolidation.

There was a report from New York yesterday that an option on the Carnegie Steel company's plants had been definitely secured. The fact is that the people who propose to consolidate the steel interests of the country have secured an option on the Carnegie company running for a period of time which, they believe, will enable them to bring all the steel interests of the country together. If the plans now talked are carried through it will mean a combination of the Carnegie company with the National Steel company, the Federal Steel company, the American Steel Hoop company, and probably the Republic Steel and Iron company. The representatives of the different interests are now in New York, where the whole matter is being thoroughly gone over. A definite announcement of the intention of the syndicate is expected in a few days. An officer of one of the companies interested said yesterday the whole matter was practically settled and that all that yet remained was its legal work in connection with a consolidation. The basis on which the different mills would be taken in has been decided on, and yesterday, to their officers, the whole plan will be made public some time next week. The various companies to be combined are to be paid for by an exchange of stock of the new corporation for those of the several companies that are to be taken into the combination.

Subscriptions were opened in New York yesterday for the underwriting of the American Steel Hoop company, of which Marcus Daly is president, the stock of which is to be put on the market through the National City bank of New York. Reports were received yesterday to the effect the stock books for $75,000,000 "full paid" oversubscribed to the amount of five times the whole issue, or more. This would indicate total subscriptions offered of $375,000,000. The enormous oversubscription to the big copper company was looked upon as being favorable to the proposed combination of steel interests, indicating there was ample capital for subscriptions to industrials which the public considered as likely to be profitable.

Biscuit Common Sells Off.

National Biscuit was the most active stock in the local list yesterday, the common stock amounting to 7,318 shares. The opening was at 40¾, which was the high quotation of the day's trading. The heavy liquidation in the stock forced the price to 36¾, and at the close there was a final quotation of 43¾. The statement made by a director of the company that there would be no dividend declared on the common stock at the meeting of the directors this month has been denied repeatedly, but traders are beginning to appreciate the statement will be shown to be correct. The National Biscuit company is showing sales considerably in excess of those of last year, but there is no intention of declaring a dividend at the forthcoming meeting of the directors. While the earnings of the company are considerably in excess of dividend requirements on the preferred stock, the directors have definitely determined there should be no present distribution of profits to the common stockholders. Just when dividends will be begun is not announced.

West Chicago Street railroad stock showed a further advance yesterday in the face of a weak market on the local Stock Exchange. On sales of 4,118 shares West Chicago showed a high quotation of 122, which was the opening price. The low quotation of the day was 121, and at the close the stock sold at 122. North Chicago was not active and the price at which the stock sold was not up to the high quotation of the previous day. On sales of 204 shares there was a range from 248 to 249½, with the close at the lower figure. Traders are convinced of great railway consolidation is not far off and the public is ready to take on the advancing market, which has been apparent during recent days, was absent yesterday.

New York Market Is Irregular.

Although many of the stocks on the New York Stock Exchange showed declines yesterday, there was an unusual strength in some of the securities. The stock of the Reading company sold yesterday at the highest price in some of the securities. The directors of the Standard Oil company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and an extra quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, or a total of 12 per cent on the capital stock of the company. After the announcement of the dividend had been made the stock sold up to 668, which is the highest price ever paid for any security.

The owners of strawboard mills outside the National Strawboard company have not yet agreed upon a plan for the disposition of their property, and it is the intention to hold another meeting Chicago for the purpose of their further effort will be made to bring all of the outside mills under a single corporation, which would then enter into a new agreement with the American company. In the meantime the mill owners have combined themselves to maintain prices of the schedules fixed by the American Strawboard company.

There has been little change in the rates of interest for money in New York and Chicago. Chicago interest rates have shown a tendency toward easiness.

The Santa Fé railroad will spend $1,000,000 during the year in new buildings and $500,000 in grading, ballasting and bridge work. Two hundred and fifty miles of new steel rails are to be laid on the main lines, which will make entire new rails on the system. It is the policy of the company to use nothing but steel rails.

Closing prices on the curb in New York yesterday on unlisted securities were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Car Foundry common	24	25
Do pfd	75	80
American Linseed pfd	27½	28½
American Strawboard	19½	20
American Tinplate	37½	38
Do pfd	87½	90
Am. Union Telephone	32	33
Do pfd	110	112
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	115	120
Diamond Match	140	150
Illinois Steel	112½	113
Lake Erie & Western	17½	18
Do pfd	71	72
Lanston Monotype	14½	15
National Biscuit	36¾	43¾
Do pfd	120	125
National Lead	23½	24
Do pfd	110	112
National Starch	18	19
National Steel	60	65
Do pfd	90	95
New Central Coal	10	11
Ohio Coal	110	115
Pressed Steel Car	37½	38½
Do pfd	75	80
Pullman Palace Car	175	180
Standard Rope & Twine	3½	4
Union Steel	30	35
United States Leather	8½	9
Do pfd	70	75
United States Rubber	30	35
Do pfd	70	75
Western Stone	110	115

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	16	16	16
American Linseed pfd	28½	28½	28½
American Strawboard	19½	19½	19½
American Tinplate	37¾	37¾	37¾
American Tinplate pfd	90	90	90
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	120	120	120
Diamond Match	150	150	150
Illinois Steel	113	112½	113
Lanston Monotype	15	15	15
National Biscuit	43¾	36¾	43¾
National Biscuit pfd	125	125	125
National Lead	24	23½	24
National Lead pfd	112	112	112
National Starch	19	18	19
National Steel	65	65	65
National Steel pfd	95	95	95
New Central Coal	11	10	11
Ohio Coal	115	115	115
Pressed Steel Car	38½	37½	38½
Pressed Steel Car pfd	80	75	80
Pullman Palace Car	180	175	180
Standard Rope & Twine	4	3½	4
Union Steel	35	30	35
United States Leather	9	8½	9
United States Leather pfd	75	70	75
United States Rubber	35	30	35
United States Rubber pfd	75	70	75
Western Stone	115	110	115

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

The following are the sales on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, as reported by the Associated Press:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Mon.	May 4.
Am. Sugar	164,000	126¾	124	126	123¾
Do pfd	400	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
Am. Tobacco	1,100	96	95	95	
Anaconda	18,700	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾
Am. Cotton Oil	500	37	36¾	36¾	37¼
Do pfd	200	97	97	97	97
Am. Spirits	1,900	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
Do pfd	4,400	50¾	49¾	50¼	50¾
Am. Sbts. Mfg. Co.	4,000	11¾	11¼	11¾	12
Do pfd	500	77	77	77	77
The owners of strawboard mills outside the National Strawboard company have not yet agreed upon a plan for the disposition of their					
Am. Steel & Wire	1,800	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	700	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Am. Malting Co.	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	900	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Am. Steel & Wire pfd	1,800	103	102¾	103	103
B. & O. W.	600	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	60,300	13¾	12¾	13¼	13¾
Chi. Traction	4,000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	500	19	19	19	19
Do 2d pfd	1,100	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
Coal	3,100	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	900	145¾	144	145	145
Brunswick	100	11	11	11	11
Chi. Terminal	1,400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Do pfd	650	13¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
C. B. & Q.	20,600	112¾	111¾	112¾	112¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	7,900	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾
C. & St. P.	14,800	129¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Do pfd	1,700	170	169	170	170
C. & E. I.	7,600	115¾	114¾	115¾	115¾
Cal. Med. pfd.	100	71	71	71	71
Chic. Gas	4,400	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¾
Ches. & Ohio	2,900	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
C. R. I. & P.	1,300	97¾	96¾	97¾	97¾
C. R. I. & P. pfd	1,200	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Canadian Pac.	1,700	88¾	88¼	88¾	88¾
Cen. Gas (Ill.)	1,000	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
C. H. & D.	1,700	97¾	97¼	97¾	97¾
C. H. & D. pfd	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
General Electric	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Gt. Northern pfd.	2,000	174	172¾	174	174
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	100
Illinois Central	500	118¾	118	118¾	118¾
Iowa Cent.	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Iowa Cent. pfd	1,100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
L. & N.	1,600	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Louisv. & Nash.	3,900	66¾	66¼	66¾	66¾
Louisv. Inland	100	52	52	52	52
L. E. & W. pfd	200	70	70	70	70
Manhattan	12,300	119¾	118¾	119¾	119¾
Mex. Cent.	1,100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
M., St. P. & S. M.	100	150	150	150	150
M. & St. L.	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Met. St. Ry.	4,600	205¾	204¾	205¾	205¾
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	1,850	15	14¾	15	15
Missouri Pac.	1,600	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Minn. & St. Louis	2,000	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¾
Do 2d pfd	1,700	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Nat. Biscuit	7,300	43¾	36¾	43¾	43¾
Nat. Starch	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
N. Y. Air Brake	1,500	195¾	194	194	194
Nat. Steel	7,000	61¾	60¾	61¾	61¾
Do pfd	2,000	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ok. Silver	1,000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
People's Gas	27,300	127	125¾	126	126¾
Pacific R. R.	4,800	104¾	103¾	104¾	104¾
Pac. Mail	1,600	43¾	43¼	43¾	43¾
Pullman	300	180¾	180	180¾	180¾
D. L. & W.	200	175	175	175	175
Reading	31,200	20¾	19¾	20¾	20¾
Do 1st pfd	1,700	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do 2d pfd	1,200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Rock Island	1,800	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Southern Ry.	2,600	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	1,000	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	1,000	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
St. Paul & Duluth	1,200	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Stand. Rope	1,000	4	3¾	4	4
Texas Pac.	1,000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	5,200	50¾	49¾	50¾	50¾
Third Ave.	100	114	114	114	114
Twin City	1,000	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Union Pac.	13,000	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Do pfd	1,000	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
U. S. Rubber	1,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	1,000	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
U. S. Leather	1,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Do pfd	1,000	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Union Steel	1,000	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Wabash	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	1,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
W. & L. E.	1,000	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,000	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Western Union	4,400	93¾	91¾	92¾	92¾
Wis. Cent.	100	14	14	14	14

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	112	United States	59
American	140	Wells	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	101¾	U. S. 4s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 2s, coup.	101¾	U. S. 4s, coup.	113¾
U. S. 5s, reg.	107¾	U. S. 6s, reg.	113¾
U. S. 5s, coup.	107¾	U. S. 6s, coup.	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	128½		
U. S. new 4s, coup.	128½		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3:2 M.

$5000 Atch. gen 4s	101¾	$1000 M. K. & T. 1st	74
2000 do 4s	101¾	1000 do 2d	74
13000 do Adjs	74	1000 M. & O. 1st	100
4000 Ant. Sou. 6s	110	20000 Mut. Con. 6s	112
4000 Atlan. Adj. 4s	91		
2000 Bal. & W. 1st	91	2000 Mex. Cent. 1st	71¾
18000 B. & P. 5s	110¾	2000 do con	19
do	111	2000 do 4s	14¾
39000 Balt. Us Gas	111¾	1000 do 4s, div.	14¾
1st	111¾	1000 M. K. & T. 4s	83
33000 1st 5s	107¾	1000 M. & St. L. 4s	83
25000 do 5s	107¾	1000 N. Y. C. & H. 1st	106¾
15000 B. & O. S. W. 4s	98	31000 Nat. Starch	
1000 C. C. C. & St. L.	107	1st	107
2000 Cent. Ga. 5s	97¼	31000 N. Y. C. & St. L.	107¾
20000 do 1st inc.	43	1st	106¾
20000 C. B. & Q. con. 7s	142¾	30000 N. Y. Cen. inc.	114
15000 do Neb. 7s	142¾	20000 do con.	107
5000 do 5s	111¾	20000 do con. 4s	104¾
18000 do 4s	111	20000 do prior 4s	104
1000 C. & E. I. 1st	97¾	5000 N. Y. C. 5s	112
4000 C. & E. I. gen 6s	97¾	20000 do deb 5s	104¾
12000 C. & O. 4½s	111	20000 N. Y. C. & St. L.	
5000 C. & O. 5s	107¾	5s	107¾
2000 C. I. & L. 1st	107¾	32000 N. Y. C. & W.	104¾
20000 do rct	107¾	5s	107¾
1000 C. & N. W. con.	105¾	32000 do 4s	104¾
7000 C. R. I. & P. 5s	108	10000 do 4s	104¾
1000 C. R. I. & P. col.	74¾	10000 N. Y. & H. con.	134
45000 C. C. C. & St. L.	94¾	10000 N. Y. L. E. & W.	
2000 do con. 5s	111¾	2d pf.	115¼
3000 do con. 6s	117¾	10000 do con.	90
1000 C. H. V. & T.	108¾	10000 do 4s	90
5000 do 5s	108¾	10000 do gen 4s	87¼
1000 Chi. & Alton	174	17000 N. & W. 1st	97¼
1000 do sk. fd.	174	2d	67¼
4000 C. N. W. 7s	142½	1000 N. & W. con.	123
3000 do con.	142¾	12000 N. & S. P. & P. m	
1000 do deb. 5s	121½	1st	110¾
11000 C. P. G. 5s	97	2000 do 2d	110¾
2000 Col Mid 1st	35	2000 Nor. & W. 1st	104¾
1000 D. L. & W. 7s	132	50000 N. P. & S. W. 1st	
3000 do 7s	126½	4s	104¾
20000 do imp 5s	109½	20000 do 2d 3s	65¾
50000 Det. Gas 5s	100	114000 O. S. L. 1st 5s	106¾
1000	101		
7000 D. S. S. & A. 5s	111½	37000 O. & W. R. & N.	104¾
2000 D. W. M. & C. 5s	98	41000 do P. D. & e.	109
4000 Erie gen lien		3000 O. S. A. & P. 4s	88¾
7s	128½		
4000 do prior 4s	98	61000 So. Ry. 5s	110¾
2000 E. T. V. & G. 1st	106¼	5000 S. Y. N. H. 4s	100
3000 Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	86¾	5000 S. Y. N. H. & H.	
1000 Ft. W. & G. 1st	65	deb. 4s	100
1000 Ft. P. & M.	108	64000 do inc.	50¾
1000 G. H. & S. A. & P.		30000 St. L. & S. F. 4s	90¾
5s	102¾	30000 St. L. & S. W. 1st	
10000 G. H. & I. 1st	104	5s	107¾
10000 do coll. 5s	104	15000 S. P. 4s	68
2000 H. & T. C. 7s	121¾	1000 St. L. & I. M.	
2000 H. & T. C. pr 4s	88	gen 5s	111
2000 Ill. C. 4s	105¾	3000 Tex. P. 1st 5s	110
48000 do R. L. & D.	112¾	131000 do 2d inc.	85¾
25000 Ind. Ill. & Ia. 1st	104¾	1000 T. & O. C. 1st	104
6000 K. C. F. G. 1st	67¼	20000 Utah Cent 4s	85¾
6000 Knick. Ice 1st	97	1st	104¾
1000 L. E. & W. 1st	107	19000 U. P. 4s	104¾
1000 L. S. & M. S.	75	1st tr.	104¾
1000 L. N. A. & C.	98	20000 Utah Cent 4s	85¾
1000 L. & N. gen 6s	118¾	1st	104¾
1000 L. & N. N. O.	90	1000 U. P. coll tr	
1000 L. & N. unified		4s	68¾
4s	85¾	15000 U. P. D. & G.	68¾
2000 L. & M. 2d	98	5000 do 4s 1907	113¾
1000 L. & M. R. & M.	98	5000 do 4s 1908	113¾
1000 L. & M. 4s	98	5000 Sunset pac. 4s	94
1000 L. & M. con.	98	9000 Wab 1st 5s	114¾
1000 L. & M. con. 4s	98	2d	92¾
17000 Mex. 1st 4s	87¾	2000 do 2d	111
8000 M. K. & T. 1st 4s	85¾	18000 do 3d	69¾
64000 M. K. & T. 1st 4s	84¾	1000 do det.	110
43000 do 2d 4s	66¾	103000 Wis Cen tr.	70¾
1000 M. L. S. & W. 1st	113¾	13000 Wis Cent inc.	34¾

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s	101¼	$1000 C. & N. M. 5s	81
1000 Atch 4s	85	40000 K. C. Ft. S. & M.	96¾
2000 C. B. & Q. con. 5s	141¾	3000 Mex. 4s	70
5000 C. & W. M. 5s	92	15000 Mut. L. 5s	102¾

NO RESPONSE IN WHEAT.

MARKET FAILS TO ADVANCE ON BULLISH CONSIDERATIONS.

Ohio Condition Has Been Reduced Within a Month—Opening of Navigation Will Release Wheat in Store at Duluth—Corn Is Sold Freely by the "Talent"—Prospect Is for a Heavy Acreage — Provisions Are Easy on Liquidation of Pork.

The wheat market during the greater part of the day yesterday was within or just above the range of puts. The big play in privileges Wednesday night kept the trade speculating as to the effect they would have on prices. The market sold below them, but C. H. Smith, who had the line, was not credited with buying against them and at the close the privileges were not good. There was promise at the opening of a little more strength, but the market eased off on lack of speculative interest. The Ohio State crop report, with its declines in conditions from 85 to 78 per cent during April, was certainly susceptible of a bullish interpretation, as Ohio has been counted on as one of the States in which the winter wheat yield would make up a deficiency in other wheat producing sections. The Price Current was rather noncommittal. Paris was 5 to 20 centimes lower. Antwerp was unchanged, and Liverpool closed with spot wheat unchanged to ¼d lower and futures ¼d higher to ¼d lower. The seaboard was said to be buying wheat in the Northwest, an export business on Wednesday of eighty loads was confirmed, and clearances of 409,000 bu were nearly 100,000 bu more than a year ago. The most conspicuous selling after the early advance was by the Barretts and by St. Louis interests. The announcement of about 150,000 bu of cash wheat sold here seemed to have little effect. May was only 1c under July. The opening of navigation at Duluth will release a lot of wheat in store there. The two Northwestern markets had 219 cars, against 334 a week ago and 367 a year ago. Local receipts were under the estimate at 35 cars, against 48 a week ago and 179 a year ago. Primary receipts were not much over 50 per cent of the total of a year ago. The weather conditions in the spring wheat States are unfavorable, but the temperatures in Kansas were not so low as anticipated.

July Wheat Range.

Corn Again Independently Weak.

Corn was again conspicuously weak. The July delivery sold down from 34½c bid to 34c, with only fractional recovery at the close. The failure of frost to materialize in Kansas eliminated the weather market factor and the general impression is that the acreage will be heavy. All the prominent local speculators were credited with free selling. The arrival of a lot of soft corn from the southern part of the State has to some extent demoralized the local market. The shipping demand was said to be good, but the cash business was supposed to be due as much as anything else to reduced rates.

Some of the people working business to Philadelphia and Baltimore reported a banner day's business. Cash sales were figured at 400,000 bu and vessel room engagements at 200,000 bu. Liverpool was practically lower, but clearances were heavy at 662,000 bu. Local receipts were under the estimate at 157 cars, and there are no indications of much increase in movement.

The incident in provisions was the liquidation of a big line of pork accumulated through J. F. Harris & Co. by a couple of brokerage houses. The property sold was taken by local operators and the market did not show any great strength at any time. Lard and ribs were relatively steady, but pork was off at one time 20c. Shipments of product were light. The Western markets had 59,300 hogs, against 77,800 a year ago.

Oats sympathized largely with corn, and were lower to the extent of ¼@¼c. May was barely mentioned, and although the shorts in this delivery are said to be about all in the premium over July kept up to 3c. The strength in the current month delivery now comes more from light stocks than from anything else. Cash sales were about 300,000 bu. Receipts were 262,900 bu, against 454,700 bu on the corresponding day last year. The shipments were 222,900 bu, against 172,200 bu. Rye was firm early but dull throughout the session. Sales of May were reported at 58¾c. The close was quiet at 58½c. Barley was weak for malting, but strong for feed, the latter selling from 33c to 40c. About 40c was outside on fine seed. Timothy futures were nominal, there being no bids. October was $2.42½. The cash range was $2.05@2.25, mostly under $2.10. Clover was unchanged. Flaxseed was decidedly weak and lower, there being none wanted. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.11½, 4½c off from Wednesday. May opened $1.13¾, sold at $1.14, which was the close of the day before, and slumped off to $1.10. Sales of July were at $1.09¾ and 9c bid for May. Trade was scattered and featureless. There were 21 cars here, 1 at Minneapolis, and 4 at Duluth.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull and easy, with little doing. Winter wheat patents quotably $3.50@3.60; straights, $3.20@3.30; spring special brands, $4.10@4.25; ; lard patents, $3.85@3.70; ; soft bakers' patents, $3.30@3.50; soft bakers' export, bags, $2.20@2.30; white rye, brls, $2.30@2.90; dark, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—In fairly good demand at steady prices. Sales on track: No. 2 red, 71½c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 65@68c; No. 3 red, 71½@74½c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 3 white, 71½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady; fair business transacted. Sales in store: No. 1 Northern, 75½c; 500 bu on p. t. On track: No. 3, 70c. Free on board: No. 4, 63@66c; No. 3, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern to arrive, 72¾c.

CORN—In moderate demand at a decline of ¼@½c. Sales in store: No. 2, 300,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 2 yellow, 34½c; No. 2 white, 34¾c; 52,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3, 33@33¾c; No. 3 yellow, 33¼@34¼c; No. 3 white, 47,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 4, 31½@31¾c. On track and free on board: No grade, 21@27½c; No. 4, 31½@31¾c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 3 yellow, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 2 white, 36c. Billed through: No. 4, 30@32c; No. 3, 31¼@32¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼@34¼c; No. 2 yellow, 33¼c; No. 3 white, 33@33¼c; No. 2 white, 34c.

OATS—Quiet and fractionally lower. Sales in store: No. 4 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 2, 27c; No. 3 white, 29¾@30c; No. 2, 27¾c; white clipped, 165,000 bu en p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 28½@30c; No. 3, 27¼@27½c; No. 3 white, 29@30¼c; No. 2, 27¼@28c; No. 2 white, 31c. Billed through: No. 4, 27@27½c; No. 4 white, 28¼@29c; No. 3, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28¼@29¾c; No. 2, 26¾c.

RYE—Slow. No. 2, free on board, sold 60¼c; No. 4, 56c.

PROVISIONS—Weak early, but recovered and closed steady. Cash lots mess pork, $8.45@8.50 for regular and $7.40@7.45 for old. Lard in fair demand; cash lots, $5.07½@5.10 for choice and $4.97½@5.00 for old. Leaf steady, $5.40@5.50. Short ribs steady at $4.40@4.70, according to weight.

HIGH-PROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.26.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 417 tons; shipments, 18 tons. Track sales: Choice timothy, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $10.00; No. 2 do, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $10.75; No. 1 do, Iowa, $9.00; No. 4 prairie, $4.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

While there has been no talk as yet of "hot corn" in local houses or in vessels in the harbor, there is a hard luck story being told by the cash grain man regarding a lot of southern Illinois corn. It got out of condition in the country elevator and efforts to handle it with a view to improving its condition resulted unsatisfactorily. It was started for Chicago, but met with a series of delays and reached here in such shape that it only commanded prices from 10c up, and proved to be a demoralizing factor in the local cash situation.

There was a large number of petitions on the floor yesterday in the interest of a meeting to be held at the Auditorium Sunday in favor of the new government in restoring order in the Philippines.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 180 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 20,000.

It was a featureless curb market in all ways. Nobody was either selling or calls in any sufficient quantity to make a market for them. Puts ranged from 7c to 70c for closing calls. Calls sold from 7c to 73½c, closing at 70c bid. Trade in the curb was dull and calls lacked. The curb was steady at 1 p. m.

Dun & Co.'s review in its weekly crop summary says: "Winter wheat maintaining but not improving the general promise. Corn planting getting in fairly early. Some districts east of Mississippi River needing moisture. Oats crop doing well. Small marketing of grain. Most of spring grain area progressing well. Northerly sections have some drawbacks." Packing 423,000 hogs, against 609,000 last year."

The President of the company which is erecting the first cotton mill in Kansas writes C. T. Dazey from Kansas as follows:

"In regard to the wheat crop, will say I think the damage is much greater than any of the reports indicate. My observations have been extensive and I make it a point to see as much as possible to see the country and it has been my aim to always see as far as possible in every direction. Almost all fields that I have seen, except small fields in which conditions surrounded, look unpromising. Taking Ohio and Indiana I would pronounce wheat a total failure, as there were miles and miles of fields as bare as the road; nothing to indicate that there ever sowed to wheat except the green plants in the dead furrows. Through Illinois and Missouri there will be but few over average crops. The crop here is serious, as I understand and is about three weeks late, so it is uncertain as yet yield. Your friend,

"JEFF BOLT."

Visible supply exports say it is doubtful if there is a decrease for the week.

WHEAT.

Closed on Wednesday	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed May 5, 1898.
May	72¾	71¾	72¾	1.00¾
July	72¾	71¾	72¾	1.00¾
Sept	71¾-¾	71¾-¾	71¾-¾	85

CORN.

May	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾-¾
July	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾-¾
Sept.	35	34¾	34¾	35¾-¼

OATS.

May	27¾	27¼	27¼	30¾
July	27¾	27	27	30¾
Sept.	27¾	27	27	30¾

MESS PORK.

May	8.50	8.32½	8.37½	11.02½
July	8.47½	8.32½	8.37½	11.02½
Sept.	8.45	8.37½	8.50	

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

May	5.07½	5.02½	5.02½	5.90
July	5.16	5.10	5.12½-15	5.02½
Sept.	5.17½	5.30	5.25	6.02½

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

May	4.82½	4.57½	4.57½	5.52½
July	4.75	4.60	4.60	5.57½
Sept.	4.77½	4.62½	4.62½	5.60

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	11	1	13
Spring wheat	1	1	1	19
Corn	14	95	48	157
Oats	27	257	30	294
Rye	1	1	2	4
Barley	10	8	3	13
Totals	51	365	91	507

Inspected out—5,100 bu winter wheat, 20,000 bu spring wheat, 178,800 bu corn, 14,000 bu oats.

STRAWBERRIES IN OVERSUPPLY.

Fruit Coming In Freely, but Not Generally of High Grade.

Dry weather throughout the Southern States is affecting the quality of strawberries now coming in, the condition of most of the receipts being of generally lower grade than earlier in the season. There were rather more of good, bad, and indifferent on the street yesterday than the trade could take care of. Prices covered a wide range, common stock in pints being as low as $1.00, while fancy berries ran high as $5.00. The best fruit now coming from Louisiana. Tennessee and Mississippi rank second and third respectively. In vegetables, pieplant, tomatoes, and leaf lettuce are scarce. Cucumbers are in fair supply.

A State street house has Romaine lettuce from Louisiana, the first that has been received since the frost; and also Florida okra, for which there is a fair demand.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 15½@16c; firsts, 14@15c; seconds, 13@13½c. Dairies: Extras, 14c; firsts, 12@13c; seconds, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Fresh at mark, loss off, 11½c; cases returned, 11½@11¾c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 9@10c per lb; chickens, per lb, spring,

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

BEATTYVILLE LINE SOLD FOR $291,000 BY COURT ORDER.

Believed to Have Passed into the Hands of J. Pierpont Morgan, Who Also Controls the Southern and the Monon—Wrangle Over Rates to the G. A. R. Encampment at Philadelphia—Annual Statement of Earnings of the C., R. I. and P.

The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine, and Beattyville railroad and right of way was sold by order of the federal court last Tuesday to Adolph Tegals of Philadelphia for $291,000. The road, which is sixty miles long, was finished from Versailles to Irvine eight months ago at a cost of $1,700,000. It was projected by some of the officers of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, now the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, or Monon route. They guaranteed a large number of bonds, pledging the credit of the "Monon" road to pay them. A change in management spoiled their scheme. The "Monon" was placed in the hands of W. H. McDoel as receiver. The court held that the meeting of the directors who guaranteed the bonds was illegal and the Monon was relieved from paying $1,800,000 that had been guaranteed. After this the road was taken out of the hands of the receiver and was transformed into the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, with Mr. McDoel as Vice President and General Manager. A short time ago J. Pierpont Morgan secured control of the Monon and a week ago Mr. McDoel was elected President.

It is believed the real purchaser of the Beattyville road is J. Pierpont Morgan and that it will be made a part of the Southern railway, which is also controlled by Mr. Morgan. Close traffic relations between the Southern railway and the "Monon" will undoubtedly be established.

General passenger agents of the roads in the Trunk Line and Central Passenger associations met here yesterday to perfect details for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia in September. The rate agreed on is one cent a mile from Western gateways to Philadelphia. The New York lines demanded the same rate to New York. It was suggested to compromise the matter by adding $4 per ticket to the one-cent-a-mile rate for the New York business. This did not satisfy the differential lines which insisted on having their regular differential on the Grand Army business. The matter will be taken up again at the regular monthly meeting of the Central Passenger association, to be held in this city next Wednesday.

Statement of earnings, expenses, etc., of the Rock Island railroad issued yesterday makes the following showing for the years ended on March 31, 1898, and 1899:

	1899.	1898.
Earnings, passenger	$ 5,085,581	$ 4,316,617
Earnings, freight	14,351,653	12,635,995
Earnings, miscellaneous	1,262,971	1,196,433
Gross earnings	20,697,174	19,148,138
Other income	710,467	479,785
Total income	21,378,353	20,028,304
Operating expenses and taxes	13,676,110	12,505,965
Net income	7,702,272	7,522,409
Annual charges	4,324,155	4,110,549
Surplus	3,778,117	3,321,853

The Santa Fé will spend $1,000,000 this year in tracks and $500,000 in grading and masonry and bridge work; 250 miles of new steel tracks will be laid on the main line, including 67¼ miles of new tracks. By the end of the year the entire main lines from Chicago to Albuquerque will have been laid with new steel. Grading is now in progress for fifty-three miles of new track from Caney southeasterly through the Indian Territory.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL ELECTION.

Old Board of Directors, with Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Head, Continued in Power.

Detroit, Mich., May 4.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Michigan Central railroad was held today. The old Board of Directors was reelected, as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Worcester, Chauncey M. Depew, William K. Vanderbilt, H. B. Ledyard, Samuel F. Barger, Ashley Pond, and Frederick S. Winston.

Those present were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Attorney Ashley Pond, and Secretary E. D. Worcester. Sixteen million dollars of the $18,000,000 capital stock was represented, chiefly by proxy.

The annual report shows a total of $14,046,148 earned during the year, an increase of $349,000. The freight earnings were $9,989,532, passenger $3,215,296. The passenger traffic shows a decrease of $148,000, freight traffic an increase of $496,000. The gross operating expenses were increased by $296,000. During the year two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent were paid, aggregating $749,520. The total net revenue from the year's operations was $824,253, leaving a balance of $4,733, after paying dividends and setting aside $70,000 for a second track between Ypsilanti and Detroit.

Railroad Notes.

Wisconsin Central earnings for the fourth week in April were $124,544, against $116,350 for the corresponding week last year.

Robert B. Bowman has been appointed agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad at Cincinnati, O., in place of William McCallister, resigned.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip for the annual meeting of the American Medical association at Columbus, O., in June.

Earnings of the Chicago and West Michigan road for the year 1898, compared with those for the year previous, were as follows: Gross, $1,983,850, against $1,850,782; net, $435,173, against $350,325.

The Missouri Pacific will run homeseekers' excursions on the first and third Tuesdays in July, August, and September from St. Louis, Memphis, and Kansas City to Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska points.

Earnings of the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1898, compared with those for the year previous, were as follows: Gross, $1,538,657, against $1,816,739; net, $369,108, against $322,577; surplus, $134,541, against $97,558.

Lines West from Buffalo are using the Milwaukee basis on passenger business to St. Paul. This cuts the regular rate via Chicago $1.80 per passenger. The Soo Line several months ago created quite a stir by making the same basis on eastbound business. Its refusal to withdraw this rate is said to be responsible for the action of the Buffalo lines.

Indications are that the National Educational association meeting at Los Angeles in June will not be largely attended. Western roads, which two years ago at this time had closed contracts for hauling a dozen special trains from the East, at the present time have made no contracts for the convention. Although the rate is only one fare plus $2 for the round trip, yet the cost for the trip is more then most teachers can well spare.

Western roads held another meeting in this city yesterday regarding import and export rates via the Atlantic seaboard and the gulf ports. No conclusion could be reached, and it was decided to refer the matter to the executive officers. A recommendation was made that all the export business except grain should be handled on through tariffs to Europe, including the ocean rate, and that the same through rates be quoted via Atlantic and gulf ports.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Depositions were taken yesterday in the suit of the Western Mutual Life association against J. C. Biergstresser, publisher of the Insurance World of Pittsburg, for $100,000 damages for libel. The depositions were taken for the defendant and before Conrad H. Poppenhusen, who was appointed a special commissioner for the purpose by the United States Court at Pittsburg. R. M. Wilbur, formerly Assistant Secretary of the association, and Thomas Rhodus, President, were the witnesses. Mr. Rhodus was asked questions bearing on his alleged connection with the Denver State lottery, which did business several years ago in Denver and Kansas City, Kas. A great deal of testimony bearing on this subject was introduced. Mr. Wilbur was asked to identify various documents of which he had knowledge during the time of his connection with the association. The examination was concluded in the afternoon, and Mr. Biergstresser will return to Pittsburg today.

Secretary D. S. Wagner of the Fire Underwriters' association of the Northwest has just issued in tasteful book form the proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual meeting. The book contains a list of those present at the meeting, which was held at the Auditorium Hotel Sept. 27 and 28, last year, together with copies of the papers read on that occasion and reports of committees. Reports are also given of the speeches at the banquet which closed the meeting on the second day.

Life insurance men still are discussing the decision rendered in Brooklyn in the case of Greef vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society. Is Bracket Bishop of the Massachusetts Mutual said yesterday regarding it: "It seems to me if the decision stands it may result in great advantage to the policy-holders of large companies. Its effect would be to devote the surplus absolutely to the policy-holders and put a stop to the expenditure of large amounts for the procuring of new business. If the decision should be upheld by the higher court it would bring about something of a revolution in the methods of some of the companies. I do not see how Mr. Greef could ascertain what his proportion of the surplus should be, under his contention. Some of the companies must have a large surplus which in reality belongs to the policy-holders.

President J. L. Cunningham of the Glens Falls says of acetylene gas that it has not come into use as rapidly as the multitude of generators which have been placed on the market would seem to promise. "The cost of the gas," he says, "is yet too high to compete with other illuminants, and the public is not ready to regard it as safe as the makers of generating machines claim it to be. It is by no means certain that it will prove a commercial success. The Underwriters' Bureau of Fire Protection Engineers has already approved seventy-three acetylene gas generators, and has disapproved quite as many more. While most of the many accidents have been the results of carelessness, yet in their last analyses, carelessness is a factor in all accidents."

Topeka, Kas., May 4.—[Special.]—Insurance Superintendent Church has declared war on the Bankers' Mutual Insurance company of Des Moines, which is doing business in Kansas without a license. The company insures against burglaries. Bank cashiers are its agents. Church threatens prosecution.

New York, May 4.—[Special.]—Henry E. Hess of Boston was today elected manager of the New York Insurance Exchange. Mr. Hess will assume the position on June 1.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The Bankers' Life association of Kansas City has served notice upon the Superintendent of Insurance of its withdrawal from this State.

JUNE GRAND JURY IS DRAWN.

List Includes President of Municipal Voters' League and Other Men of Prominence.

Many prominent citizens are included in the list of grand jurors drawn for June. Among the occupations represented are bankers, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, photographers, horseshoers, clerks, and laborers. The jury will be sworn in before Judge Gary. The fifty names drawn by the Jury Commissioners follow:

William Kent, President Municipal Voters' league, 5112 Kimbark avenue.
Paul O. Stensland, banker, 140 Evergreen avenue.
Owen F. Aldis, capitalist, 77 Lake Shore place.
W. R. Kerr, ex-Health Commissioner, Grand Pacific Hotel.
Edward W. Blatchford, bookkeeper, 376 La Salle avenue.
August Turner, treasurer Great Northern Moldings company, 445 Mansfield avenue.
Thomas M. Jackson, assistant cashier Chicago National Bank, Oak Park.
Albert L. Barber, commission merchant, 22 Bryant place.
Alexander Van Sicklen, engines and boilers, Austin.
John G. Garibaldi, wholesale fruits, 28 Astor street.
Moses Bloom, broker, 3423 Forest avenue.
Olney G. Gibbs, lumber, Jackson boulevard.
Dixon McNetton, secretary Franklin Publishing company, Victoria Hotel.
Louis Jacobs, photographer, 748 West Twelfth street.
George B. Milne, horseshoer, 448 Seminary avenue.
Harry M. Slaymaker, manager, 580 Division street.
W. Raecke, 535 South Sacramento avenue.
Thomas H. Jones, manager, 970 Park avenue.
Charles F. Whitney, 1220 Winthrop avenue.
Orville E. Atwood, clerk, 339 West Adams street.
Albert B. Hucker, stenographer, 826 Leland avenue.
Joseph L. Russell, machinist, 36 Winthrop court.
H. D. Pierce, Oak Park.
George J. Telter, dry goods, 954 Armitage avenue.
Jehl Smith, mantels, 6613 Harvard avenue.
George Keen, 228 Michigan avenue.
Andrew Matson, engineer, 164 North Curtis street.
Franklin B. Foster, 1639 Briar place.
Patrick S. Kelly, bookkeeper, 440 West Thirteenth street.
George W. Bailey, Manufacturers' agent, 1072 West Polk street.
Robert Goodell, 6463 Kimbark avenue.
Charles V. L. Peters, superintendent, 202 Warren avenue.
Fred A. Waldner, pickles, 300 Chicago avenue.
Peter J. Klapperich, 426 South Halsted street.
Charles J. Klinka, 294 West Eighteenth place.
Y. L. Oliver, Wilmette.
Charles Greve, manager, 3721 Lake avenue.
Robert Knight, contractor, 57 Sedgwick street.
Elden C. De Witt, patent medicines, 460 Dearborn avenue.
A. E. Adams, Austin.
John Dickinson, cement, 360 Chicago avenue.
Andrew C. McLean, 2352 La Salle street.
Charles J. Sauter, 541 Cleveland avenue.
George Moore, painter, 156 Kalb street.
Oliver S. Doolittle, 255 Belden avenue.
Harry B. Styles, 4409 St. Lawrence avenue.
John Griffin, 3806 Michigan avenue.
Joseph H. Mather, Norwood Park.
Edward J. Ward, 2555 West Thirty-ninth street.
Isaac F. Rubel, 3547 Indiana avenue.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—191388—Badger Paper Co. vs. Francis Wheeler; by defft. $2,800.—198244—Bronson et al. vs. Bronson et al.; by pltf. same. $2,800.—190600—Pat Walsh vs. Wm. Drieke et al.; on findg., $425 and sat.

Judge Chetlain—197773—William Martin vs. Michael V. Gannon; by defft. $441.94.—198274—Big Mountain M. Co. vs. W. W. Jackson & Co.; same, $5,106.99.—198297—Wm. J. Harte vs. Emma F. Anthony; same, $1,019.—187848—A. Fox et al. vs. J. R. Jeffers; on findg., $250.

Judge Ellis—198910—Thos. Shotak vs. Swift & Co.; on ver. $400 and sat.—166363—Geo. Hodges vs. Pat. Hastings; same, $175 and sat.

Judge Stein—113762—Jas. C. Nolin vs. City; on findg., $450.

Judge Neely—162621—Margaret Wall vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; by Judge Emmet yesterday; $3,017.—Frances Schmidt vs. Sarah L. Wood et al.; same, $15,000; appl.—163835—C. House Wrecking Co. vs. Arthur B. Camp; on ver., $9,370.11.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—7479—Otto vs. Otto; dec. div.—7537—Gibson vs. Gibson; same.—7537—Lewis Inst. vs. Rogers et al.; dec.

Judge Ball—7516—Shipton vs. Shipton; dec. div.—6069—Oakland B. A. vs. Anson; dec.—7220—N. Chi. vs. Kearney; dec. sale.—1726—Erickson vs. Wetres; same.—7315—Kaspar vs. Kuhlmann; dec. sale.—162909—D. K. Cy. vs. Wolf; dec. dec.—7502—Simpson vs. Simpson; dec. div.—1446—Seyler vs. Seyler; same.—5248—C. G. Co. vs. Mincer; dec. and appl.

Judge Tuley—7247—Shane vs. Shane; dec. div.

Judge Garver—6945—Braun vs. Van Artsdalen; dec. sale.

Judge Clifford—2505—Crawford vs. Crawford; dec. and appl.

Judge Dunne—5836—Metzger vs. Quandt; dec. sale.—7280—Schwartz vs. Blum; dec.

Judge Haney—6113—Jenks vs. Rockwell; dec.

Judge Gibbons—7015—Van Tuyle vs. Van Tuyle; dec.—7060—Kraatz vs. Kraatz; dec.—7060—Wilson vs. Wilson; dec. div.

Judge Smith—185411—Robinson vs. Robinson; dec. div.

Judge Neely—5068—Enright vs. Nelson; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

888—Samuel Verst; liabilities, $4,500; no assets; Israel Sonnenschein, attorney.

886—Frances E. Smith; liabilities, $4,800; no assets; Pam, Donnelly & Glennon, attorneys.

887—Charles Thomas; liabilities, $38,000; assets, $2,000; same attorney.

891—William A. Boies; liabilities, $113,000; no assets; H. L. Coon, attorney.

892—Joseph Schmitt; liabilities, $16,500; assets, $17,500; M. J. Huss, attorney.

893—Edward T. Rhodus; liabilities, $71,700; no assets; A. B. Bourlian, attorney.

894—Petition of Reid, Murdoch & Co. et al. to have Clark & Wells declared bankrupt; claims $1,000; Morrison & Bethea, attorneys.

895—F. J. Gebhard; liabilities, $38,000; no assets; F. P. Langworthy, attorney.

896—Elmer E. Loofboro; liabilities, $1,400; no assets; Poppenhusen & McNabb, attorneys.

897—Charles D. Richmond; liabilities, $5,800; no assets; Rubens, Duppy & Fischer, attorneys.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Kavanagh—10854, 10995, 10966, 10968, 10699, 10972, 10978, 10979, 10960, 11062, 11083, 8172, 6407.

Judge Stough—Trial call 12206, 10418, 12201, 12376, 12381, 12390, 12397, 12470, 12471, 12473, 10471, 10417, 12474, 11614, 12113, 9029. On trial, 12300.

Judge Brentano—Will hear 1100 to 1565 inc. of the great call, motions.

Judge Garver—Contested motion law.

Judge Chytraus—6693, 2027, 5985, 6151, 6801, 7102, 10681, 6541 on hearing.

Judge Holdom—7510, 2270, 3466, 2635, 1472, 12456.

Judge Haney—1962, 4901, 8033, 10662, 827, 3883, 12027, 7672, 865, 6896, 154712, 6456, 7119 on trial.

Judge Ball—Set cases.

Judge Tuley—No court.

Judge Tuthill—4265, 4269, 4270, 4184 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—No court.

Judge Clifford—1976, 185138.

Judge Neely—5437, 5448, 5459, 5492, 5503, 5548, 5570, 4355, 4358, 5504, 2667, 5629, 870, 5720, 5726, 5747, 5772, 5765, 5780, 5781, 5802, 5426 on trial and motion in 15663.

Judge Smith—2700 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—2825, 2826, 2827, 6077, 2764, 5967, 2136, 5204, 6755, 12314, 4762.

Judge Wilis—6084, 741, 7014, 1550, 5082, 159287, 7130 on trial.

Judge Baker—4239 on trial.

Judge Dunne—1221, 2675, 3190, 3562, 3182, 3467, 3566, 3587.

Judge Gibbons—Set cases and 3492, 3537, 3679, 3690, 3534, 3678, 3434, 3707, 3780, 3791, 3813.

Judge Chetlain—1218, 3819, 3680, 2376, 2031, 2932, 2053, 10049, 2021, 2062, 2137, 5423, 5955, 5276, 6260, 6275, 9350, 8439, 3818, 9621, 8716, 2244, 9007 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 18622, 18560, 13747, 18509, 18513, 18523.

Judge Horton—County Court—City special assessment calendar 66.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Ball—Superior Court, Branch No. 1—Set 5535, 5536, 5283.

Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1558, 1635, 1644, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2357, 2710.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Allen—United States Circuit Court—84134 on trial, 24404, 24563, 24564.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—No court.

Surgeon Lippincott Ordered Home.

Dr. C. H. Lippincott, formerly surgeon at Fort Sheridan, who has been chief surgeon at Manila, has been ordered back to the United States. The heat and exposure have affected his health, and he has been transferred to Denver. His family is still at Fort Sheridan.

Kripsbaugh Is Set Free.

Edward Kripsbaugh, charged with the murder of Peter Becker in his saloon at Lake and Paulina streets on April 12, was released yesterday by Justice Doyle, who found there was no evidence against him.

HOME FOR SELZ-SCHWAB.

SHOE FIRM BUYS THE S. S. JEWETT BUILDING FOR $250,000.

Property Is Located at the Northwest Corner of Market and Monroe Streets—Price Regarded as Low—Includes $100,000 Cash and $150,000 Incumbrance—To Improve Structure—Twenty-third Street Transfer, Dated June, 1892, Just Recorded.

The northwest corner of Market and Monroe streets has been sold by the estate of Sherman S. Jewett of Buffalo to Selz, Schwab & Co. for $250,000. The sale was negotiated by Fleming & Doherty for the Jewett estate and Benjamin Rosenberg for the purchasers. The price is regarded as extremely low, although there were special reasons why the heirs were anxious to sell, as this was the only property owned in Chicago.

Selz, Schwab & Co. are located at present at the northeast corner of Monroe and Market. It is the intention to improve the building in the fall. The front will be changed and the building equipped with sprinklers and other improvements to put it in modern condition. Dankmar Adler will prepare the plans.

The price includes $100,000 cash and an incumbrance of $150,000 at 5 per cent, held by the Northwestern Mutual Life, which the purchaser assumes. The ground has a frontage of 141 feet in Monroe street and 100 in Market. The sale is, therefore on the basis of $2,500 a foot for the Market street frontage and $1,040 for the Monroe street frontage.

The building was erected fifteen years ago. It is six stories high, and was appraised recently in connection with negotiations for the sale of the property at $100,000. The building was valued by the Tax commission in 1893 at $124,720. Deducting the more recent appraisal of the building at $100,000 from the price paid by Selz, Schwab & Co. for the property, the sale indicates a valuation of $1,500 a front foot for the Market street frontage, which is extraordinarily low. The Tax commission valued the land at $284,700.

It is said the permanent location of Selz, Schwab & Co. on this corner assures the future of Monroe street as the center of the wholesale shoe trade. A number of the larger houses now occupy buildings fronting on it. The negotiations have been under way for several months and were consummated after a good deal of figuring on the part of the owner and purchaser.

Old Transfer Is Recorded.

Bernard Loesche sold to John S. Oehman on June 9, 1892, and the deed was recorded yesterday, a lot at the southwest corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-third street 75x125 feet, for $40,000. On April 12 John V. Ayer sold to John S. Hair a lot at the northwest corner of Sixtieth street and Prairie avenue, 45x152 feet, for $50,000. This deed was not filed until yesterday.

Land for North Shore Trolley.

James H. Van Vlissingen, who is interested in lake shore property north of Waukegan, has secured nearly the entire right of way necessary for an electric line under the bluff connecting Waukegan and Kenosha. The land has been purchased and parallels the tracks of the Northwestern railroad closely on the east.

INDICTMENTS ARE SET ASIDE.

Officials of the Bankers' Life Association Will Not Stand Trial at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—[Special.]—The indictments returned against the officers of the Bankers' Life association a week ago were quashed by Judge Seaman today. The court sustained the motion on the ground that the case was not in the jurisdiction of the local court and that the charges were insufficient as set forth by the indictment and that there were no specifications of acts. The court was non-committal as to what he thought of the insurance company. The indictments were against Courland M. Taylor and four other directors of the Bankers' Life association, charging misuse of the mails.

Trained Nurses Graduate.

Kankakee, Ill., May 4.—[Special.]—The following received diplomas as graduates of the fifteenth annual class of the Illinois Eastern Hospital Training School for nurses tonight. Misses Mary Campbell, Rose Howden, Margaret Irish, Marie Patterson, Mattie Harding, Delia Hess, Jennie Slovig, Ellen Johnston, Grace Slater, Mesdames W. S. Kiskadden, Y. Lockie, Messrs. L. S. Wiggins, W. S. Kiskadden. Dr. Archibald Church, professor of nervous and mental diseases of the Chicago Medical College, delivered the address.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Shippers were in the market again for boats, but business was limited. The only charters reported were the Marquette for corn to Detroit and the Siberia for corn to Port Huron.

CLEVELAND, O.—With a large number of boats tied up by strikes at Buffalo and Milwaukee there is little tonnage and the market was quiet. There was some inquiry for tonnage at Toledo, Detroit, Chartered—Coal—Phenix, Erie to Duluth, 30. Captain James Corrigan, representing the lake carriers, met a Buffalo committee today and the committee of the elevator pool in regard to trouble with the shovelers.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Corn—Empire State, Kingston, 2½.

Vessel Movements.

PORT HURON, Mich. — Arrived — Maxwell, Britannic. Cleared—Gladiator and dredge. Houghton; Manhattan, Escanaba; Linden, Oakleaf, Alpena.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Foster, Advance, 8 a. m.; Weaver, 10:30; Butters, 5 p. m. Up—Resumption, Metaner, 9:30 a. m.; Ann Arbor No. 2, noon; Otis, 4 p. m.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—P. Foster, Davidson, Manchester, Saxon, Glasgow, McGregor, German. Cleared—Emory Owen, Sauber, Buffalo; McGregor, Black Rock, Escanaba; Nice, Manistee; Madagascar, Stephenson, Nell, Port Huron.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Rhodes, 10 last night; Spokane, 9:30; Cleveland, 11; Glasgow, Briton, 11:30; Mercur, 1:30 a. m.; Corwith, Vail, Baltic, 8:20; Norseman and consorts, 11:10; New York, 2:10 p. m. Down—Maxwell, 7 last night; Stevens, 7:30; Mack and consorts, 8; Ann Arbor No. 2, 12:10 p. m. Arrived—Dahlia. Calm, dense fog.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Republic, Matoa, Magama, 11:30 last night; Manoe, 12:30 a. m.; Hoyt and whalebacks, 1:30; Linn, 3:30; Japan, 5; Hudson, 8; Marticana, Maida, Alva, Wallace, Presque Isle, 9:30; Hackett, 10:20; Devereux, 11; Gladstone, 11:30; Chisholm, 12; Colgate and whalebacks, 12:10 p. m.; Nelson, Holley, Rockefeller and whalebacks, 1:30 p. m.; Andaste, Choctaw, Maruba, Manda, 3; Cort, Russell, Whitmore, 4; Lampson, Edmunds, 5; Harper, 5:30; Thomson and whalebacks, Lansing, 6; Harper, Tyrone, 9. Down—Roby, 8 a. m.; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 6:30 p. m.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—Mariposa, and consort, 10:40 last night; Ralph, Harold, 11; Pope, Marcus, 11:30; Centurion, 2 a. m.; R. Richards, 2:40; Syracuse, 3; Victory, 3:30; Chicago, 4; Wetmore, Corsica, 5; Pease, Planet, 5:15; Ranney, 6; Nicholas, 6:40; Chas. Reed, 8:40; Cambria, 9:40; Tom Adams, 10:40; Arthur Orr, 11:30; Palmer, 12:30 p. m.; Roobester, 1:30; Flower, 3; Helena, 3:30; Conestoga, 4:20; Clinton, Northern Queen, Tacoma, Joseph Dowling, Clinton Chief, 5 p. m.; Rhoda Emily, 6; W. Drake, 5:40; Vulcan, 6; Yuma, Noon; Butler, 1 p. m.; Pontiac, St. Paul, 4; Frontenac, 4:30; Christie, Superior, 5; F. B. Ketcham, 5:40; Ford, 5:30; Joliet, Wawatam, 6:30; La Salle, 7:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal — Escanaba, Viking, Oceanica, Clyde, H. E. Packer, R. Mills, Buffalo; Brazil, Pirie; Montauk, Ogdensburg; Merchandise—Chemung, Milwaukee; Menominee, Muskegon; Chippewa, Manitowoc, Erie; Saxon, Depot Harbor; Lumber—F. C. Nestel, Boyne City; Middleser, J. H. Prentice, W. W. Fletcher, Alpena; Cleveland, Tawas City; Calkins, Ford River; H. B. Fereue, Empire; M. Dall, Thompson Bay; E. B. Pereue, Empire; M. Lightstone, Alden; A. Kelly, Ossineke; Shores, Manistee; Lizzie J. H. Wade, Milwaukee; Chas. Reed, Muskegon; Clara, London, Erie; J. H. Wade, J. G. Blaine, Port Huron; Bluemount, Manistee, City of Genoa, Midland; J. Oades, Buffalo, Merchandise—Sarnia, Buffalo; Lightship, J. Auf Der Heat, Bayou City; C. H. Starkey, Port Huron; M. Neff, Bayou City; C. Sowville, Ludington; Simmons, Port River; E. B. Pereue, Empire; M. F. Butters, Alpena; Muskegon, Muskegon; Michigan, Muskegon; Fletcher, A. Shores, Manistee; S. S. Wood, Muskegon; E. Campbell, Frankfort; E. E. Thompson, Charlevoix; Wonder, Muskegon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord, Thursday, May 4, 1899:

Adams-st., 172 e of Western-av., s f, 22x 100.14 ... Incumbrance. $ 1
A. W. Shields to E. N. White ... 4,100
Lowe-av., 147 n of 97th-st., e f, 80x125 and lots in Lowe's subdivision of part of section 2, 37-14 ... 1
Sophie Gilsette et al. to Edwin F. Gilsette ...

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Indiana-av., 54½ s of 36th-pl., e f, 26x 158¼, May 1 [A. Upton to Mathias Kufer] ... 5,200
Avon-pl., 152 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 25x135¼, April 11 [A. M. Dalzier to Marion Orr] ... 5,000
Monroe-st., s e cor Spaulding-av., n f, 75x 107¼, April 29 [Frank Ferguson and wife to Thomas N. McCauley] ... 10,000
Dearborn-st., 216 s of 41th-st., w f, 24x100, May 2 [Louis Dowd et al., by M. in C., to H. Fliskel] ... 1,888
Thome-av., 99 9-10 e of Rubens, s f, 50x 136¾, April 26, incumbrance of $4,175 [C. C. Mohl to Benj. F. Wade] ... 2,800
Robey-st., 62 s of Leland-av., e f, 50x 125¾, April 15 [A. M. Tracy to Louisa S. Nelson] ... 7,200
N. 43d-st., 112 s of Berteau-av., s f, 24x158, May 1 [John I. Hayward to Frank N. Anderson] ... 5,000
N. 41st-st., 50 n of Waveland-av., w f, 50x 175, May 3 [C. S. McNett to George H. Hollister] ... 3,000
Seeley-av., 100 n of School-st., e f, 25x 123 9-10, Aug. 8 [J. Ragoschke to A. Ragoschke] ... 1,500
Irving Park-av., 100 w of N. Clark-st., s f, 50x150, May 3 [T. W. Hooper et al. by M. in C., to Elizabeth Boring] ... 1,750
N. Clark-st., 30 s of Irving Park-av., e f, 50x150, May 2 [same to same] ... 4,000
Washington-st., 208 e of Sawyer-av., s f, 25x 125, May 3, incumbrance of $1,000 [George H. Hollister to Charles S. McNett] ... 2,000
Humboldt-blvd., 99 s of Fairfield-av., e f, 24x166, April 24 [S. Nielsen to John Simpson] ... 3,000
115th-pl., 325 e of Prairie-av., s f, 25x201, April 25 [Anna Schwarz et al., by M. in C., to Elsie Landweer] ... 1,525
Jefferson-st., s e cor 99th, w f, 97½x125, April 25 [Joseph P. Tracy and wife to Louise S. Hack] ... 3,000
Exchange-av., 98 n of 83d-st., e f, 25x121, Jan. 21 [John P. Byrnes to Joseph B. Woodruff] ... 1,750
Aberdeen-st., s e cor 72d, s f, 48x124½, April 15 [Joseph P. Tracy and wife to Louise S. Hack] ... 1,800
Grant-pl., 267 s of 89th-st., w f, 25 to r r r of w, April 28 [V. M. Rhodes et al., by M. in C., to Max Bonwit] ... 1,450
Vincennes-av., 253 n of 61st-st., w f, 50x125, Jan. 21 [M. Toomey to W. H. Sweeney] ... 1,000
63d-st., 104 w of Ashland-av., s f, 25x125, April 28 [estate of L. D. Walker to W. P. Gronen] ... 6,000
Artesian-av., n e cor 50th-st., w f, 50x121, May 1 [Garden City M. & L. Assn. to J. Lenartz] ... 6,900
Maplewood-av., 106 s of 42d-st., e f, 48x 125, and other property, April 29 [Mary E. Burroughs to Mike Cuculich] ... 4,800
Ellis-av., 517 s of 37th-st., ... 22x126, May 3 [S. A. G. Rosetraus to A. Sohne] ... 2,000
La Salle-st., s e cor 37th, w f, 24¾x122 1-3, May 3 [John Dillon to T. J. Lofens et al.] ... 1,800
Whipple-st., 261 n of 36th, w f, 25x125, Feb. 23 [Mary Filip to Julie Tramek] ... 2,100
22d-st., 76 w of Troy, n f, 20x125, April 24 [W. Pepper to H. Kirchmann] ... 1,400
Same property, May 2 [F. Kirchman to Geo. Hindle] ... 1,800
Jefferson-av., s w cor 29th-st., e f, 50x 125¾, May 3 [A. H. Morton to Chas. Gould] ... 1,500
Allport-st., 25.5 of 19th, e f, 25x125, und ¼ interest, April 28 [V. Tomasek to J. Bentek] ... 1,500
Douglas-blvd., 65¼ n of Fourney-st., e f, 25x150, April 21 [D. O. Roberts to Chas. Andrese] ... 1,800
Milwaukee-av., 40 n w of Leaning-st., s w 25 through to Lessing-st., May 2 [Chas. R. Dyer et al., by M. in C., to Maurice Rosenfield] ... 13,250
Carroll-av., 86 e of Homan, n f, 24x150, Feb. 28 [J. A. Y. Simmons to Delia Rowe] ... 3,510
Chicago-av., 198 n of Clark-st., e f, 60x100, May 1 [Arthur D. Wheeler and wife to Chicago Telephone Co.] ... 21,500
Chicago-av., w cor Center, s f, 24x102, April 26 [Emma Moeller to F. L. Ristan] ... 7,000
Marion-pl., s w cor Ellen-st., e f, 20x107, May 1 [N. A. Simonson to W. S. Port] ... 1,000
North-av., n e cor Whipple-st., s f, 50x125, April 28 [V. Slapak to Edwin Irving] ... 7,000
California-av., 1995 n of Bloomingdale, w 20x126, April 28 [M. Hauk to Anna M. Hauk] ... 3,000
S. 40th-av., 200 s of North-av., e f, 24 8-10x 126, Oct. 30, 1897 [P. Bassems et al., by M. in C., to Mary [illegible]] ... 1,233
N. Crawford-av., 50 e of Iowa-av., s f, 25x125, March 14 [E. Schmidt to May A. Stewart] ... 2,000
Premises 356 W. 64th-st., 80x100, May 3 [Mary [illegible] Henry [illegible] Agnes A. Henry] ... incumb. of $5,000 ... 12,000
Butler-st., s w cor W. 45th-pl., e f, 50x125, April 26 [Peter Pendallington and wife to Ida L. Earl] ... incumb. of $20,000 ... 28,000
Cornell-av., 425 s of 55th-st., e f, 24x150, April 28 [Eva M. Bolt to Emil Wightman] ... 11,000
Lowe-av., 214½ n of 39th-st., w f, 48x123½, April 22 [Thomas Flaherty to John J. Cooney] ... 2,000
Same property, April 24 [John J. Cooney quitclaims to Mary Flaherty] ... 2,000
35th-st., 150 e of Princeton-av., s f, 25x125, June 9, 1892 [Bernhard Loesche and wife to John S. Oehmen] ... 10,000
Wentworth-av., n f, 75x125, June 9, 1892 [Bernhard Loesche to John S. Oehmen] ... 40,000
Western-av., s w cor Frankfort-st., w f, 24x100, March 1 [Catharine Doscher to Anna M. Hauschild] ... 5,500
100 s of 18th-st., w f, 25x125, April 28 [Martin Mellchar to Jan Mellchar] ... 4,000
Humboldt-blvd., n e cor Francisco-st., s f, 75x125, April 12 [John S. Hair and wife to John V. Ayer] ... 7,500
Madison-st., 55 n of 52d-st., s f, 45x150, April 12 [Maria Hair and husband to John Ayer] ... 17,500
Prairie-av., n w cor 60th-st., e f, 50x160¾, also 42x25 in rear, April 12 [John V. Ayer to John S. Hair] incumb. of $25,000 ... 50,000
Grand-blvd., 250 s of 47th-st., e f, 50x150, April 3 [Louise E. Mather to Simon L. Marsh] ... 15,000
Premises 3656 Atlantic-st., 20x122, incumb. of $1,600, April 3 [Martha L. Christoph to John Mansoit] ... 5,000
Paulina-st., 117.1 s of Wilson-av., s f, 75 x165, undivided 1-3 interest, April 12 [Charles K. Field to Frank Field] ... 2,500
Same property, undivided 1-3 interest, April 12 [Harry B. Field to Frank Field] ... 2,500
Market-st., n w cor Monroe, s f, 99.8x irl 141.10-100, with all buildings and improvements thereon, April 12 [Spencer Clinton, Henry C. Jewett, and Josiah Jewett of Buffalo, N. Y., executors of estate of Sherman S. Jewett, to Selz, Schwab & Co., incorp. of Chicago]. Subject to a mortgage of $150,000 payable to N. W. Mutual Life Insurance Co., which grantee herein assumes and agrees to pay ... 250,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

John Bolteher, 2-story brick flats, 943 St. Louis-av. ... $ 5,500
Frank Nuttal, 2-story brick residence, 6924 Springfield-av. ... 1,800
Alexander Simpson, 2-story brick flats, 1172 Central Park-av. ... 2,200
D. Renlect and H. Tuthill, 4-story brick apartment building, 116-118 Bunker-st. ... 34,000
C. H. Olander, 3-story brick flats, 11941 Wallace-st. ... 2,100
A. H. Hill & Co., 1-story frame residence, 2507 Dexter-av. ... 1,100
A. H. Hill & Co., 1-story frame residence, 2463 Drake-av. ... 1,800

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ST. GERMAINE.
Elite-av. and 35th-st.

STRICTLY HIGH-CLASS, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. Choice suite 6 room apartments. Only few left. BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK OVER LAKE PARK. Opposite Mon't Park from every apartm't. Only 20 minutes from C. R. R. station and one block from cable and electric cars; polished mahogany and oak finish, mosaic baths, corridors, and ser-vice entire, elevator service, etc. MOST ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED IN CHICAGO.

TO RENT—
Vincennes-av., choice 3-room suites, furnished and unfurnished; also 3-room suites at attractive rates; all hotel service; excellent cafe; inspection invited.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BLDG., 3RD-AV. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Two to seven room apartments, with every convenience, including electric light free; can give hotel service if desired; $15 to $40; excellent dining-room and kitchen in connection; inspection invited. Rooms engaged by mail, or telephone South 594.
LEE FARGO, Manager.

TO RENT—BY HARRY F. WILLIAMS, 620 REAPER BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington-sts.
2d floor, 7 rooms, $25.
3d floor, 7 rooms, $25.
4th floor, 7 rooms, $25.
Steamer heat, hot water, gas ranges, electric lights, janitor service.

TO RENT—BY
Several thousand floors, modern plumbing throughout. Can only be seen by appointment. Janitor service. Apply to Central trains and 47th-st. cars. Open for inspection every day.

TO RENT—5 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, ALL LIGHT, sunny flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; directly from the Cottage Grove station on the elevated; brown stone fronts, marble entrance, cor. Vincennes-av. and macadamized street; janitor and janitress on the premises, 6419 to 6427 Champlain-av.; take Champlain-av. car. PEABODY, HODGINS & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6427 LAKE-AV. 2 BLOCKS FROM 63d-st. station on the Ill. Cent. express service to town is 20 minutes; 1 block from Jackson Park cable; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; janitor always on the premises; especial care taken of tenants. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"MINNETONKA." AN IMPOSING 6-story apartment building, 1 block from the 43d-st. station on the elevated; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, carpeted hallway; decorations and all suit tenants; 6 and 7 rooms, $244 and $246. Wabash-av. PEABODY HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VACANCIES IN THE LEE TOURS, 3d-av. and Indiana-av., May 1; high grade 5 and 7-room apartments; from $26 to $60; especial concessions to good tenants.
W. E. YOUNG & CO., 84 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—3, 4, AND 6 ROOMS, steam, etc. 3037 Indiana Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—ACROSS FROM DOUGLAS PARK, beautiful park of 175 acres, with healthful mineral springs; a large bathing-house, giving free baths each day; large lagoon; large row boats to be hired; a summer resort; 25 minutes from down-town and boulevard every step to the city; 5 and 6 rooms; all the latest improvements; heat; the best of janitor service; janitor will attend on the premises. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN THE finest block on Douglas Park, and other colonnade blocks from the elevated station; only $12; rooms are now painting outside and in, decorations to suit tenants; janitor service unexcelled; keep the building in good repair; halls will be painted and swept; good janitor service furnished; rooms ready and desired to suit tenants; janitor on premises at 344 S. Wood-st. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HERMITAGE-av. and West Twenty-second-st., one block from station, 5-room flats; bath, gas, janitor service; all halls scrubbed once a week, swept each day; building has steel beams, painted throughout, and all in; halls and flats newly decorated; only $18 and $19; janitor on premises. 736 Taylor-st. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—123 S. HALSTED-ST., 4 ROOMS: $7 and $8.
152 S. Madison-st., 4 rooms: $7 and $10.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1 BLOCK FROM DOUGLAS PARK, 3d-av. and Cottage Grove-av., 6 and 7 rooms; janitor service, steam heat, gas ranges; $25; janitor will show building. For particulars address Z 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONLY $10 AND $15 MONTH FOR 3 and 5 room light flats; bathroom; all conveniences; walking distance. 146 Morgan-st., near Madison; signs on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM HEATED FLAT, $25. 1207 Fulton-st.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8-ROOM flat, newly done; $25. Inquire Union Trust Co., 189 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST FLAT, 6 ROOMS, stone front, furnace, gas range, large yard. Inquire second flat, 1102 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE APARTMENTS.
NEAR SOUTH END LINCOLN PARK.
4 ROOMS, 5 ROOMS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
HOT WATER, SCREENS,
GAS RANGES, POLISHED FLOORS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
RENTING OFFICE,
681 WELLS-ST.

TO RENT—9 LARGE ROOMS, ONLY $25 IF THE tenant does the decorating; stone front building of 4 stories; 3 flats on a floor; 2 flats in the rear; near Dayton-st. and Garfield-av.; North Side service; building in good repair. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN THE Aldine; 1816 to 1832 Aldine-av.; about 500 feet from the lake; all modern conveniences; first-class janitor service.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY H. F. WILLIAMS, 620 REAPER block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Store, corner Clark and Schiller-sts., 24 feet flat, 4 rooms and bath; $14 month. Key in store.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS; NEW HOUSE; 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat; convenience; $28 to $35. 1737 Oakdale, near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM APARTMENTS; PASSENger elevator, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, tiled bath; $30. 1000 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEAR SOUTH AND LINcoln Park, $22.50 and $25; 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, porcelain tubs. 681 Wells.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; light and airy; $14 to $18. Cor. Clark and Belmont.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-ROOM RESIDENCE in district, 1 block from Lake Park; 5 minutes' distance to down-town; now in operation; to be redecorated throughout; special price to be given to desirable tenant. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 ROOMS, $18; 7 ROOMS, $20; 8 ROOMS, $22.50; 1 MONTH'S RENT FREE. 1 block from Lincoln Park, 1 block from elevated station; 3 minutes' walk to down-town; modern conveniences; janitor service; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; tiled bath; electric lights; hardwood floors; rooms newly decorated throughout. Apply to H. GRAY, 2, Room 1, Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—RENTS REDUCED—
6 and 8 room apartments in "The Florence," 1 block from Lincoln Park; $40 and $45; beautiful location in Kenwood; rents $35 to $60; special concessions to good tenants.
W. E. YOUNG & CO., 84 Oakenwald-av.

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TO RENT—5-ROOM APARTMENTS; PASSENger elevator, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, tiled bath; $30. 1000 Belden-av.

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TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; light and airy; $14 to $18. Cor. Clark and Belmont.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-ROOM RESIDENCE in district, 1 block from Lake Park; 5 minutes' distance to down-town; now in operation; to be redecorated throughout; special price to be given to desirable tenant. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 ROOMS, $18; 7 ROOMS, $20; 8 ROOMS, $22.50; 1 MONTH'S RENT FREE. 1 block from Lincoln Park, 1 block from elevated station; 3 minutes' walk to down-town; modern conveniences; janitor service; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; tiled bath; electric lights; hardwood floors throughout. Apply to H. GRAY, 2, Room 1, Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—RENTS REDUCED—
6 and 8 room apartments in "The Florence," 1 block from Lincoln Park; $40 and $45; beautiful location in Kenwood; rents $35 to $60; special concessions to good tenants.
W. E. YOUNG & CO., 84 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—3, 4, AND 6 ROOMS, steam, etc. 3037 Indiana Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT—ACROSS FROM DOUGLAS PARK, beautiful park of 175 acres, with healthful mineral springs; a large bathing-house, giving free baths each day; large lagoon; large row boats to be hired; a summer resort; 25 minutes from down-town and boulevard every step to the city; 5 and 6 rooms; all the latest improvements; heat; the best of janitor service; janitor will attend on the premises. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN THE finest block on Douglas Park, and other colonnade blocks from the elevated station; only $12; rooms are now painting outside and in, decorations to suit tenants; janitor service unexcelled; keep the building in good repair; halls will be painted and swept; good janitor service furnished; rooms ready and desired to suit tenants; janitor on premises at 344 S. Wood-st. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HERMITAGE-av. and West Twenty-second-st., one block from station, 5-room flats; bath, gas, janitor service; all halls scrubbed once a week, swept each day; building has steel beams, painted throughout, and all in; halls and flats newly decorated; only $18 and $19; janitor on premises. 736 Taylor-st. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—123 S. HALSTED-ST., 4 ROOMS: $7 and $8.
152 S. Madison-st., 4 rooms: $7 and $10.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1 BLOCK FROM DOUGLAS PARK, 3d-av. and Cottage Grove-av., 6 and 7 rooms; janitor service, steam heat, gas ranges; $25; janitor will show building. For particulars address Z 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONLY $10 AND $15 MONTH FOR 3 and 5 room light flats; bathroom; all conveniences; walking distance. 146 Morgan-st., near Madison; signs on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 7-R. STEAM HEATED FLAT, $25. 1207 Fulton-st.
A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—461 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8-ROOM flat, newly done; $25. Inquire Union Trust Co., 189 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRST FLAT, 6 ROOMS, stone front, furnace, gas range, large yard. Inquire second flat, 1102 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE APARTMENTS.
NEAR SOUTH END LINCOLN PARK.
4 ROOMS, 5 ROOMS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
HOT WATER, SCREENS,
GAS RANGES, POLISHED FLOORS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
RENTING OFFICE,
681 WELLS-ST.

TO RENT—9 LARGE ROOMS, ONLY $25 IF THE tenant does the decorating; stone front building of 4 stories; 3 flats on a floor; 2 flats in the rear; near Dayton-st. and Garfield-av.; North Side service; building in good repair. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN THE Aldine; 1816 to 1832 Aldine-av.; about 500 feet from the lake; all modern conveniences; first-class janitor service.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY H. F. WILLIAMS, 620 REAPER block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Store, corner Clark and Schiller-sts., 24 feet flat, 4 rooms and bath; $14 month. Key in store.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS; NEW HOUSE; 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat; convenience; $28 to $35. 1737 Oakdale, near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM APARTMENTS; PASSENger elevator, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, tiled bath; $30. 1000 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, NEAR SOUTH AND LINcoln Park, $22.50 and $25; 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, porcelain tubs. 681 Wells.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—
168 S. Clark-st., large fine store; $200.
Wabash-av., elegant store; old restaurant stand; steam heat, hot water; $30.
Union Trust Co., 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE REAL ESTATE building at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts., with large basement; in best location for sample room.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3D-ST., CORNER CALUMET-AV., store for drug store; also inside store.
Cottage Grove-av., steam heated, $25.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON—970 43d-st.

TO RENT—374 MADISON-ST.; $100.
Wabash-av., $125.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER,
2d home, well located, small family. Address full description and terms Z 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
LODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4 ROOMS
gle room; furnished if desired; steam heat; elevator; janitor; location convenient; rents reasonable. Apply at elevator, 92 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—
Corner store for grocery or grocery and meats, in apartment building of 38 flats; all rented; this is a good stand and will be rented to good parties; agent lives on the premises.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., 6-ROOM FLAT; all modern conveniences; rented by steam; $18. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, 76X125 FT., well located and HARRISON-STS., for clothing, dry goods or department store.
GRAHAM & PRENTICE, 115 MONROE-ST.

TO RENT—STORE, 157 W. MADISON, EAST OF Dearborn-st.; 24 ft. front; best retail location on West Side. E. D. ELLIS, owner.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS AT 295 COTtage Grove-av. Van Buren-st., $20. F. A. HENDEE & CO., 97 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 671 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK of 4 flats; plate glass front; steam heat, hot water, electric light; fine basement, occupied last 10 years as grocery. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ALL new; fine light; $20. Monroe-st., cheap. Apply Room 204.

TO RENT—ENTIRE OFFICE, REAPER BLOCK (City Hall). Room 820.

Barns

TO RENT—LIVERY STABLE: ROOM FOR 80 horses; Dearborn-st.; $70 per month.
GRAHAM & MORTON CO., 90 and 92 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STABLE FOR 6 HORSES, 2324 AND 2326 Calumet-av.; $15 each.
GEO. C. KELLOGG & CO., 1 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STABLE FOR 20 HORSES, 2324 AND 2326 Calumet-av.; $15 each.
GEO. C. KELLOGG & CO., 1 Chamber of Commerce

WILL NAME C. M. WALKER

MAYOR DECIDES TO APPOINT HIM CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Leading Lawyers Say He Will Be Eligible Under the Law If He First Resigns as Alderman—Controllership Not Yet Settled—Louis S. Hayes Removed—Investigate Lakeside Sewer—Talk of Partly Rehabilitating Compulsory Education Department.

The name of Charles M. Walker will be sent to the Council probably on next Monday evening as the nominee for Corporation Counsel. Whether a Controller will be nominated at the same time depends, as the Mayor put it yesterday, "on whether I can find one by that time."

The other two offices still to be filled are those of Gas Inspector and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. To the former place there is not likely to be any appointment, as the Mayor takes the position Gas Inspector O'Connor practically was legislated out of office by the last appropriation bill, which placed his department under the supervision of City Electrician Ellicott. To the latter position A. J. Toolen, it is expected, will be reappointed.

The selection of Alderman Walker for Corporation Counsel was settled practically at a conference between the Mayor and the Alderman yesterday afternoon. Mr. Walker has hesitated to accept the post on account of the claim that as an Alderman he was ineligible to accept an appointive office during his other term of office.

Views of Lawyers.

The question as to his eligibility accordingly was submitted to eight prominent lawyers, among them Judge Tuley and ex-Judge Moran, and with one exception they held that the statute quoted as rendering an Alderman ineligible to the place of Corporation Counsel was intended simply to prevent a man holding two offices at once and consequently Mr. Walker's resignation of his office of Alderman from the Twenty-fourth Ward would cure the difficulty. After receiving these opinions Mr. Walker reported to the Mayor he was willing to accept the office and he accordingly will be named. The Mayor said afterwards, however, he could not say whether he would send in the nomination for Corporation Counsel on Monday evening or wait until he had secured a Controller also. It is possible he may have both at that time.

A. O. Slaughter, who has been talked of a great deal for the latter place, said he would not take it if it were offered him. There was some talk of Andrew J. McNally being named, and another story that Controller Halsey would be retained. The latter said if it were true he did not know anything about it.

Speaking of his own appointment Alderman Walker said: "I was unwilling to take the place if by so doing I should place myself in a position whereby I would seem to be defying the law. Seven out of eight good lawyers, however, have said they do not think there is anything in the law forbidding my acceptance of the place, and with such an indorsement I do not think any fair criticism on my taking the place could lie."

L. S. Hayes Removed.

City Hall gossips had a genuine sensation to discuss when General Accountant Louis S. Hayes, who has been connected with the Controller's office longer than any one except Frank Barrett, was removed summarily from his position. He was first appointed to the city's service by the elder Mayor Harrison and has served continuously for nineteen years. His father was Controller under Mayor Colvin.

The offense for which he was removed could be described as lese majesty, if such a crime was known in America. When E. A. Halsey first was made Deputy Controller by Controller Waller it was necessary to provide a salary for him, and, in the absence of an appropriation, it had to be made up in the office. Hayes suffered to the extent of $400 per annum. He did not relish it and said so in words which reflected not only on Mr. Halsey, but on Mr. Waller as well. On account of the latter utterances Mr. Halsey asked for the resignation. He refused and appealed to Mr. Harrison. The latter told him he must obey Mr. Halsey and the resignation was forthcoming yesterday.

Investigate Sewer Rings.

The Civil Service commission during the afternoon took up the investigation into how sixty feet of the Lakeside avenue sewer came to be laid with only two rings of brick when the specifications called for three. The witnesses examined were Inspectors Harper and Rodgers.

Inspector Rodgers claimed he had so many jobs to look after at the time this section of the Lakeside tunnel was being built that he could not watch it closely, but Commissioner McGann called his attention to the fact that work was delayed on this particular section so it was exposed for nearly thirty days, and wanted to know how in all that time he failed to notice it.

Inspector Harper said he used his judgment in allowing only two rings for a short distance, as the nature of the ground necessitated retaining the sheathing and with it in he considered two rings of brick as good as three. The investigation will be continued today.

School Board Matters.

Trustees Sexton and Sherwood of the Board of Education denied there was any such deficiency in the school funds as would put the board into any serious straits either to pay salaries or meet the other expenses of the schools.

"We had to do away with the compulsory education department," said Trustee Sherwood, "because the appropriation for that special fund was exhausted. That does not mean, however, there is any shortage anywhere else."

Reports were in circulation that certain committees in control of the financial affairs of departments have been neglectful in not allotting the funds allowed for salaries and other expenses, and that affairs have been allowed otherwise to get in a tangle. Trustee Downey said there was a call for retrenchment in the expenditures of the Board of Education, but all that was needed was wise economy.

When the Board of Education meets next it is thought more than likely a resolution will be offered to suspend in part the abolishment of the compulsory education department. Several trustees favor restoring the positions of superintendent and secretary, if no agents are employed.

Trustee Gallagher said: "If the department is abolished we have no means of compelling parents to send children to schools. Up to the present time this year the agents have investigated 15,470 cases."

Auditor Custer is preparing a statement of the finances of the schools at the request of the Financial committee. He will submit the following table of appropriations and expenditures up to date when the committee meets:

	Appropriation.	Amount expended.
Buildings and grounds	$ 425,000	$ 170,521
Janitors and supplies	654,000	278,620
School management	4,180,000	1,372,933
Other items	802,000	557,300

Other Municipal News.

The Judiciary committee yesterday postponed consideration of the "no seat no fare" ordinance of Alderman Ailing until next Tuesday, when the committee will meet in the Council Chamber. Charles T. Yerkes has been invited to meet with it and give his views.

The Track Elevation committee has reported favorably another ordinance for elevating the tracks of the Alton road. It is similar to the one recently defeated in the Council, save it does not provide for the vacation of any streets. Under these conditions it will only require a majority, instead of the three-quarters vote, to pass it, and the hope is it will go through.

Acting Corporation Counsel Browning suggested as a means of turning the dog pound over to the care of the Humane society that President Shortall or some other officer of that society be named as poundmaster. The proposition has been favorably received.

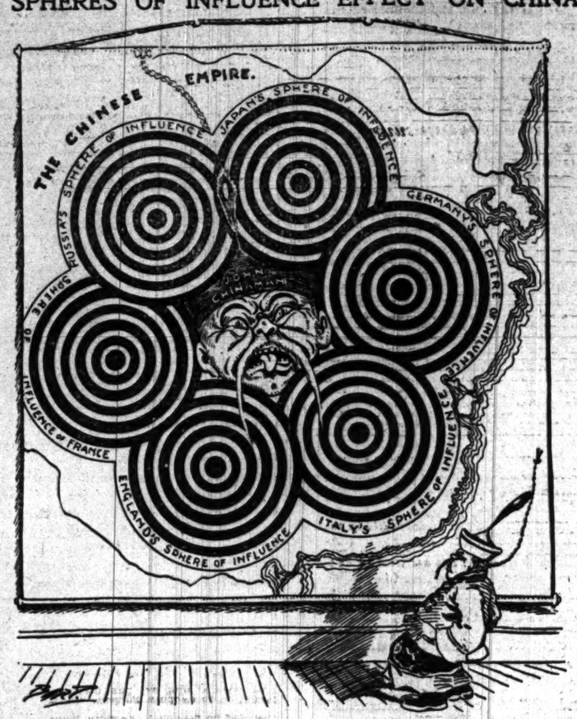
Colorado Blockade Is Broken.

Denver, Colo., May 4.—The first train over the South Park into Dillon in four months came through today. The snow blockade is broken. Work is now progressing toward Leadville, and the entire South Park line from Denver to the big camp will be opened early next week.

Hyde Park Minstrels Tonight.

The Hyde Park Minstrel club will give its annual vaudeville entertainment this evening at Rosalie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Rosalie court.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE EFFECT ON CHINA.



If you want to see the way these "Spheres of Influence" influence John Chinaman, move the paper in a circular direction, holding it vertically before the eyes.—From the Minneapolis Journal, May 2.

W. S. YOUNG HELD IN NEW YORK.

Former Public Guardian to Be Brought Back on Charges of Embezzling $25,000.

William S. Young, a Chicago attorney and ex-public guardian of the Cook County Probate Court, has been arrested in New York on charges of embezzlement by Detective Sergeant John Kelly of detective headquarters, and will be brought to Chicago as soon as requisition papers can be secured. He is charged with defaulting with the funds of a number of small estates, the settlement of which had been intrusted to his care. The police have been searching for him for months.

The amount of his embezzlement is expected to reach $25,000, and a score of estates, the heirs to most of which are dependent children, are the losers by his practices. Two indictments already stand against him on the books of the Criminal Court, and other charges will be brought on his return to the city.

Young was appointed public guardian by Governor Altgeld and held office until Miss Mary Bartelme was appointed to succeed him by Governor Tanner. His bondsmen are Michael Ryan, 40 Throop street; Henry McGurren, 1280 West Adams street; and T. W. Harvey. The amount of his bonds are $50,000.

It was discovered last summer Young was unable to pay over money he had collected. The first indictment was returned after Lawrence A. Hosier appeared before the grand jury and told of Young's collecting $961 for his father's estate and failing to pay it over. It was then discovered he was missing and circulars were sent broadcast. Recently it was learned he was in New York, and Sergeant Kelly, who knew him well, was sent to make the arrest.

Some of the estates Young handled he was caring for as an attorney, outside of his official capacity.

Young, who lived at 427 Evanston avenue, was at one time an elder in the Lake View Presbyterian Church. After his failure as a politician he became interested in church work and was converted in one of Evangelist Moody's meetings.

RAID UNDER CLEAN STREET LAW

Nineteen Men in the Down-Town District Arrested—Disposition of Cases in Police Court.

Nineteen men were taken into custody yesterday morning in the down-town district charged with violating the city ordinances about sweeping refuse into the gutters and washing windows after the legal hour. The men arrested, the charges against them, and the dispositions of their cases in the Harrison Street Police Court were:

J. H. Emrich, janitor of the mission at 59 Plymouth court; sweeping dirt into street; fined $10 and costs.

Peter Capernicht, fruit stand in front of 238 Madison street; sweeping dirt from sidewalk into street; fined $1 and costs.

Peter Osterich, fruit stand, 161 Washington street; sweeping dirt into street; dismissed with reprimand.

Joe Landaher, sweeping dirt into street in front of Staats-Zeitung Building, Washington street and Fifth avenue; dismissed with a warning.

James Finnegan, janitor at 109 Washington street; sweeping dirt from building into street; dismissed with reprimand on payment of costs.

E. W. Foster, janitor at 121 Fifth avenue; sweeping dirt into the street; discharged with reprimand.

John Fisher, office boy, 49 Franklin street; sweeping dirt from sidewalk into street; dismissed with a warning.

William Kearsey, 125 Dearborn street; sweeping sidewalk; reprimanded.

Gus S. Smith, washing windows after 7 o'clock; dismissed on payment of costs.

Dennis O'Herne, 184 Van Buren street; sweeping dirt into street in front of coal office; dismissed with reprimand.

Gottlieb Keller, sweeping dirt into street in front of Meyer Bros.' saloon, 23 Randolph street; dismissed with reprimand.

Fred Voss, porter at Silversmiths' Building, Wabash avenue, near Madison street; sweeping dirt from sidewalk into street; reprimanded.

Gus Swanson, sweeping dirt into street in front of Silversmiths' Building; fined $1 and costs.

Frank Campisa, washing windows at 76 Randolph street after 7 o'clock; reprimanded.

Joe Smith, throwing water on sidewalk; discharged.

H. Gwyn, sweeping dirt into street; dismissed on payment of costs.

Frank McLaughlin, janitor at 201 Washington street; washing windows; dismissed on payment of costs.

Charles Brown, washing windows at northwest corner of Madison and La Salle streets; paid costs.

S. Marcus, sweeping dirt from sidewalk; dismissed with a warning.

TO INDORSE COLONEL MOULTON

Second Regiment Will Meet Tomorrow Evening—Resolution of Confidence Is Planned.

There will be a meeting of the officers and men of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry at the armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, tomorrow evening. It is proposed to adopt a resolution of confidence in Colonel George M. Moulton. The reorganization of the companies into the National Guard service will be commenced. It is expected that the candidates for the Major's commission and the command of the regiment will be announced at the meeting. Captain J. J. Garrity, Company H, probably will enter the contest against Major Dusenberry for the Majorship.

The Second Regiment will attend services at the First Methodist Church in a body on Sunday morning.

Another Smallpox Case.

Lizzie Shannon, colored, 20 years old, was found at 1425 State street yesterday suffering from smallpox. She was taken to the Isolation Hospital and fumigators from the Health department disinfected the house, while physicians made another vaccinating crusade through the district. Two other cases of the disease had developed previously in the neighborhood.

Mayor Jones in the Field.

Toledo, O., May 4.—Mayor Jones late this afternoon filed a list of delegates to the Republican State convention to be voted upon at the coming primaries. Mayor Jones by this announces that he will be a candidate for Governor at the coming convention.

Irish-American May Party.

The West Side Irish-American club will give its first annual May party at the West Chicago club, Throop street, near Adams, this evening.

PASTOR RUBINKAM WILL QUIT.

To Resign Pulpit of University Congregational Church and Go Abroad to Travel and Study.

The Rev. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, who has been pastor of the University Congregational Church since March 24, 1895, has decided to resign his pulpit and devote his attention to literary and educational work.

He presented his resignation several weeks ago, but the congregation pressed him to remain and offered to give him a long leave of absence for travel and study in Europe. Since then he has had this offer under consideration, and he has decided that it is best for him to quit the ministry. He will read his letter of resignation to the congregation next Sunday and will sail for Europe on June 10, to spend some time in France, England, and Germany in the study of literature. After a year abroad he will return to this city and take up university extension work. In this branch he has been successful and strong inducements have been offered him to devote all his attention to it.

Dr. Rubinkam is a native of Hartsville, Pa. He is a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary and also took a course at the University of Halle, Germany.

SERVICE AT CHRIST CHAPEL.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond to Conclude His Series of Meetings This Evening.

The Rev. E. Payson Hammond will conduct his last meetings at Christ Chapel, Orchard and Center streets, today. A children's meeting will be held in the afternoon at 4 o'clock and a general meeting in the evening at 7:30. During the last five days over 500 people have professed conversion. The Rev. Mr. Hammond will conduct three services at the Covenant Church, the Rev. Dr. Brooks, pastor.

Gets Damages Against F. M. Witbeck.

The Marshall Wells Hardware company yesterday was awarded a verdict of $47,811 damages against Frank M. Witbeck by a jury before Judge Tuthill. The suit was brought on a contract under which the hardware company had furnished machinery to the defendant when he was engaged in the lumber business in Michigan in 1894.

DECIDES TO KEEP SWENIE

MAYOR SAYS FIRE CHIEF WILL BE REAPPOINTED ON MONDAY.

Assures the Marshal in the Morning He Never Had Any Intention of Removing Him and Later Receives a Committee of the Underwriters' Association Bearing a Big Petition for the Retention of the Veteran—Names of the Signers.

"Denis Swenie will be named as Fire Marshal at the meeting of the City Council next Monday night," said Mayor Harrison last evening.

The announcement was made after a committee representing the fire underwriters had called on the Mayor to assure him the insurance interests of the city wished Marshal Swenie retained and to present him with a largely signed petition asking his reappointment.

In the morning, however, and before the committee appeared, the Mayor called Chief Swenie to his office and, after a talk in which much ancient history was gone over, told the Fire Marshal he never had had any intention of removing him and his name would be sent at once to the Council. Later the Mayor made a similar statement to others, claiming he never had contemplated removing the Fire Marshal.

To the committee of underwriters, who called on him in Chief Swenie's interest, the Mayor made no declaration. He simply listened to what the members of the delegation had to say and thanked them for their call. That committee was composed of:

Charles N. Bishop, chairman,	C. W. Drew,
James Moore,	E. F. Rogers,
	Edward M. Teall.

Purpose of Committee.

The main object of their call, they explained, was to assure the Mayor the vast majority of the underwriters (Mr. Bishop put it at 90 per cent) was strongly in favor of the retention of Marshal Swenie, and they carried with them a petition to that effect largely signed by insurance men. This petition they said had been presented to all the representative insurance men who could be found during the morning, and only six had refused to sign it. What they most wanted to emphasize was that the stories claiming a majority of the insurance men were desirous of Chief Swenie's removal were without foundation. These stories Mr. Bishop claimed had been started by a few men whose antagonism to Chief Swenie grew out of personal matters.

The conference between the Mayor and Fire Marshal during the morning related entirely to the conduct of the latter's office.

The petition circulated in the morning by the Underwriters' association committee read as follows:

The undersigned, fire insurance agents of the City of Chicago, respectfully request you to reappoint Denis J. Swenie Chief of Fire Department.

The signers of the petition were:

Edward M. Teall & Co.,	Fred W. Lotz,
Thomas Goodman,	R. W. Hosmer & Co.,
Munger & Ebbert,	W. A. Goodman,
Webster, Wiley & Co.,	R. A. Waller & Co.,
Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour,	William C. Magill & Co.,
	Witkowsky & Affeld,
Herrmann & Dana,	B. F. Rogers & Co.,
D. W. Burgess & Co.,	Henry W. Magill,
H. H. Brown & Co.,	Fisher, Martin & Wurts,
Maitland & McAvoy,	Charles N. Bishop,
Moore & James,	James L. Ross & Co.,
Cofran & Bissell,	R. W. French,
L. D. Hammond,	John J. Grey,
John Naghten,	W. E. Spangenburg,
Rogers & Rollo,	Davis & Shepherd,
George M. Harvey & Co.,	J. J. McDonald,
Fred S. James & Co.,	Frank F. Holmes & Co.,
Secor Cunningham,	J. La Whitlock,
W. H. Cunningham,	Edward B. Case & Co.,
George W. Montgomery & Co.,	A. D. Kennedy & Co.,
	Cowan & Van Every,
Joseph M. Wile,	Frank A. Early,
Charles W. Drew & Co.,	L. J. Lavin,
C. A. Macdonald & Co.,	John H. Free,
William G. Afield & Co.,	Lyman & Herrick,
P. F. Cameron & Co.,	Pellet & Hunter,
J. O. Wright,	G. M. Fisher,
John V. Thomas,	Napier & Dalmar.

Insurance Men's Views.

President Clarence S. Pellet of the Chicago Underwriters' association, said: "The large majority of underwriters are anxious Swenie should be retained. He has proved to be a faithful and capable fire official, and insurance men do not want to see him removed."

Charles N. Bishop said: "Those who were at the meeting yesterday adopted my resolution asking the Mayor to reappoint Swenie without a dissenting voice. It is easy to remember the bad fires we have had and forget the good ones. Swenie has been a thoroughly good chief and the great majority of local agents want him retained."

Henry W. Magill said: "The way to judge of the ability of a fire department is to follow up all the fires. There have been several fires recently that might have been heavy losses had it not been for the careful management of the Fire department."

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A New Play Suit for Small Boys

of 2½, 3 and 4 years of age. The cut shows it fairly well. The style is the comfortable Russian Blouse and the materials are washable—Plain and Checked Linen and Fancy Duck and Pique. Also made with sailor collar. Prices $3.75, $4.50, $5 and $6.50.

These suits are very practical and we think will be quite popular.

Our clearing prices on Boys' WASHABLE KILT SUITS have attracted a very lively business since they were first advertised.

The stock consists of linen, pique, French ginghams and madras, which are made up in the very prettiest styles by the best manufacturers. Some of them are slightly soiled, and a few lines are not complete in sizes. These are the reduced prices:

$1.50 and $1.75 Suits reduced to $1.00.
$2.25 and $2.35 Suits reduced to $1.70.
$2.75 and $3.00 Suits reduced to $2.35.
$3.50 and $3.75 Suits reduced to $2.75.
$4.00 and $4.50 Suits reduced to $3.55.

Mandel Bros.

Her Majesty's Corset

There will be no better time than this summer for the women of Chicago to get acquainted with Her Majesty's Corset. Every style in this celebrated make is in every way worthy, but the summer style is the one which just now appeals most strongly to the corset buyer.

It is strong. It is shapely. It is cool and comfortable. It is economical.

It retains its shape just as surely as do the regular numbers, and it braces the body just as effectually; besides, it is proof against perspiration—it is unrustable.

You should get acquainted with Her Majesty's this summer.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

We Will Place on Sale This Morning

$40,000 worth of strictly choice High-Grade Underwear and Hosiery at the lowest prices ever known in Chicago. See our show windows today.

6 pairs of 25c Hosiery for $1.00.
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3 pairs of 60c Hosiery for 95c.
50,000 prs. Women's 60c Hosiery for 95c
3 pairs of women's 60c finest gauze Cotton Hosiery for 95c
3 pairs women's 60c Fancy Lisle Thread Stockings, "all-over, cluster and Roman stripes," also Black Boots, fancy striped tops—50 styles to select from—3 pairs for 95c

Women's Silk and Lisle Vests 25c.
8,000 garments women's Silk and Lisle Sleeveless Vests—pink and blue striped.

Women's Silk & Lisle Vests, 39c.
10,000 women's Silk and Lisle Mixed Vests, with pretty lace openwork on shoulder—pink, blue and cream.

Women's Dainty Silk Vests, 50c.
8,000 Women's Silk Vests, with pretty lace open work bust and shoulder straps—colors are pink, blue, cream, lavender, white and fast black.

Women's Pure Silk Vests 98c.
7,000 Women's Pure, Bright Silk Vests, $2.00 quality, sleeveless, flesh, white and black, for 98c

Unmatchable Bargains. **Men's Stylish Neckwear.** Great Money-Saving Sale.

Men's Stylish Neckwear in all the new, striking novelties—made from the best English silks in all the acceptable shapes—tecks, puffs, Ascot puffs, Imperials, four-in-hands, etc.—in all the bright new shades, plaids, stripes, and solid colors, in light, dark and medium effects—Neckwear that would be considered good value at the regular haberdasher's at $1.00. Today 500 dozen go on sale—35c or three for $1.00; 25c or five for $1.00—not a tie in the lot worth less than 50c and many worth $1.00 ..... 35c & 25c

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Quarter-annual sale **Dress remnants; bl'k & col'd** On three floors.

If signs have been read aright this is the most eagerly looked for event of the year, & from conditions surrounding it it is bound to be the greatest. It embraces everything in all the stocks that might properly be called a remnant & numbers of bolts *purposely* cut up into appropriate dress and skirt lengths. Everything from the highest to the lowest goes at reduced prices—the black fabrics on second floor & basement, the colored goods on main floor & basement—with handy squads of salespeople stationed at every bargain table & counter. There are more remnants comprised in this mammoth offering (& better remnants) than would suffice for two "phenomenal & extraordinary" *annual remnant* occasions elsewhere.

50c for black & colored dress remnants—main floor & basement.
Rem'ts homesp'n plaids
Rem'ts English cheviots
Rem'ts novelty suitings
Rem'ts camelhair plaids
Rem'ts Scotch novelties
Rem'ts tailor suitings
Rem'ts covert cloth
Rem'ts novelty plaids

All are good, useful lengths for skirts, dresses & every purpose.

Rem'ts black cheviots
Rem'ts black grenadines
Rem'ts black crepons
Rem'ts black serges
Rem'ts black jacquards
Rem'ts black poplins
Rem'ts black mohairs
Rem'ts black novelties

25c for black & colored dress remnants—basement only.

50% discount off. Main floor. All the high-cost imported novelty fabrics 50% discount off. No matter what—everything at 50% discount from previous low prices—including $6.00 silk crepons, $5 silk grenadines, $4 silk novelties, $3 silk poplins, camelhair novelties, golf plaids, swell tailor suitings, &c., &c.—all at 50% off. Main floor.

50% discount off. Main floor. All the high-cost foreign black goods 50% discount off. This means the very richest foreign fabrics at half price—the finest black silk crepons, grenadines & high novelty stuffs from the foremost makers of France & England—the $6 goods, the $5 goods, the $4 goods, the $3.50 goods the $3 goods—all go at exactly half price. Second floor.

50% discount off. Second floor.

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